FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

To Silk Growers.

THE Subscribers, on behalf of an association of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk, give notice, that they have procured an approved Reel from the North, for the reeling and making sewing Silk from the Cocoon, and will set the same in operation in this place early in the ensuing Summer. The business is commenced for our own accommodation, but we intend buying such Cocoons as may be brought to us, or else reeling them upon shares.

E. L. WINSLOW,
JAMES BAKER,
I. WETMORE,
Executive Committee.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77tf

Morus Multicaulis.

3000 Morus Multicaulis Trees are offered to the public, at fifty cents per tree, warranted genuine, and in a good state of preservation. They are finely branched, from 2 to 6 feet high, and were grown on a poor, sandy soil, consequently well matured. Send your orders soon, as the proper season for planting commences about the 1st February. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

Dec. 21, 1839. 77-3t

Mulberry Trees.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 5,000 Morus Multicaulis Trees, warranted to be of the genuine stock. They were grown in this vicinity the last summer, are well rooted, and vary in height from two to seven feet. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, on *accommodating terms*, and at moderate prices.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77-1m.

Cocoons wanted.

THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to sell payable in Cocoons, to be delivered next Summer; the other half cash.

Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the Season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.

I. WETMORE.

Fayetteville, November 25, 1839. 73tf

Sound Property for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale at low and on accommodating terms, the following property, viz:

The PLANTATION on Masonborough Sound, lately occupied by Mr. John Bradley, containing 4 or 500 acres of LAND, and improved with about 15,000 feet of SALT WORKS, in good working order. It also affords two good situations for Summer Residences, one of them improved with a comfortable residence and out buildings.

—ALSO—

The tract of LAND at the Point near Wrightsville, containing 610 acres, and a reversion in 60 acres more. It is improved with a GRIST and OIL MILLS, and the stream of water is a very constant and efficient one. The Press is of the best description, being "Palmer's Patent Oil Press," and with all its appurtenances in fine order, capable of turning out a Barrel or 32 gallons of OIL in ten hours, from any seed that yields Oil. The Press and its apparatus will be sold separately if desired.

J. S. GREEN,
JOHN HILL,
T. H. WRIGHT.

December 20, 1839. 77tf.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33tf

Received per Steamers,

AND for sale at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel,

31 hhds. prime MOLASSES.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

December 3, 1839.

Notice.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove South West, offers his HOUSE, LOT and FURNITURE in the town of Rockingham for sale, well known as a House of Entertainment. A bargain will be given, and payments made easy. For further information, apply on the premises to the Subscriber. E. LOVE.

Rockingham, November 14, 1839. 72-3m

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

Stoves and Stove Pipe.

THE Subscriber has received a larger stock of STOVES than ever before offered to the public, consisting of fire place and pipe Franklins; James' improved Cooking Stoves; 4 sizes Boiling Stoves; nine plate Stoves, with boiler and tea kettle on the top; six, seven and eight Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court Houses, Manufactories and Offices, of all sizes from 18 inches to 32 inches. Also, Box Stoves, all manufactured of best Pennsylvania Iron, recently selected by himself. Also, Stove Pipes of all sizes, which he is enabled to sell lower than ever before offered.

—ALSO—

All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done at short notice.

JAMES MARTINE.

November 19, 1839. 73-3m

For Sale,

TWO valuable young CARPENTERS. For information, apply to the Printer.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

Wagoner wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of Cheraw wishes to hire a good WAGONER. A liberal price will be paid for one of sober and steady habits, who is fond of horses. Apply to

E. J. HALE.

December 16, 1839. 76-tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta.

19 HHDS. New Crop Surinam MOLASSES.
10 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

December 11, 1839. 75-tf

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

PUPILS are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

The Academic year commenced on the 14th of October, and closes on the 16th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$6	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals,	50	cents.

November 23, 1839. 75-tf

Twin or Okra Cotton Seed.

THE Subscriber has received on consignment a small quantity of the Seed of this new and valuable variety of Cotton. It is remarkable for producing much more than ordinary cotton, and has been sold as high as $1 per seed in Alabama. For sale by

M. V. JONES.

Fayetteville, Nov. 26, 1839. 73-6w

Nicholas Nickleby.

THIS popular Novel, by Boz, just received. Also, The American Almanac for 1840, American Poetical beautiful work; The Gift for 1840; Youth's Keepsake; Chevallier's Travels in the U. S.; Ladies' Annual Register; Cooper's Naval History; Benjamin's Architect; Southern and Missouri Harmonies; Ready Reckoner; Bickersteth on Prayer; Faber on Infidelity; President's Messages, from 1788 to 1839, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Salt, Crates of Earthenware, &c.

JUST RECEIVED per brig Guayama from Liverpool,—

8000 BUSHELS coarse Liverpool Salt,
50 sacks fine Stoved Salt,
60 crates Earthenware,
40 hampers Bottles,
550 Stone Bottles,
23 casks London Brown Stout,
10 hampers of Cheese,
Osnaburgs and Cotton Bagging.

On hand,

300 bags COFFEE,
70 hhds. SUGAR,
300 boxes Bunch Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes.

For sale by

A. LAZARUS.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1839. 76-3w

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Pills,
and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Feb. 12, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1840.

Extract of a letter, dated

"WADESBOROUGH, Dec. 23.

"Since the Harrisburg nomination was received here, I have seen a good many persons and conversed with them, and find them to a man determined heartily and zealously to sustain the nomination, but Clay was the first choice. I do myself think the selection the very best they could have made, and I have no doubt next November this District will do quite as well as Mr. Wise says his will."

HUZZA FOR HUMBUG!—We have heretofore noticed the abandonment, by the Tories of Tennessee, Ohio, Virginia and Georgia, of all their hollow professions of determination to put down the Banking system, and to put up the hard-money humbug, and we have now to add Alabama to the list. Tennessee resolved, (wisely enough,) that her banks should pay specie when her neighbors did! Ohio declares that it is impracticable to return to an exclusive hard money currency! Virginia repeals the law affixing a penalty for refusing to pay specie, and legalizes the suspension! Georgia finds, that to carry out the destructive notions of the Tories, would "sound the death knell of the party!" And now the full blooded Tory, Governor Bagby of Alabama, recommends in his message a firm adherence to the present Banking system of that State! He attributes the evils of the system in that State, to the incompetency and faithlessness of the officers, and not to any defect in the system itself. His remedy is, to take from the Legislature the election of the officers of the banks, and to vest it in the Governor! Here's a notable scheme for a roaring people's man! If it had come from a Whig, it would have smacked horridly of aristocracy, grasping for power, &c.

ONCE MORE!—Our neighbors of S. Carolina, the hard money followers of Mr. Calhoun, have arrived at the same conclusion as the others. The Charleston Mercury bitterly bewails the result, which is, the rejection of a bill imposing penalties on the Banks for refusing to pay specie,—the rejection of a bill prohibiting the Bank of the State from issuing small bills and speculating in stocks,—the recharter of the Rail Road Bank independent of the Rail Road. And these are the doings of the Legislature of a State which may be said to belong, politically, to Mr. Calhoun, and in which scarcely a Whig could be found!

The Charleston Mercury says that "all the politicians in the world could not drag South Carolina into the support of Harrison." Perhaps not; but we have known stranger things than that done by South Carolina. Three years ago the Mercury would have been quite as confident that neither politicians nor any thing else would have dragged or driven her into the support of Van Buren.

TERRIBLE GALE.—A violent storm of wind and rain occurred on the coast of New England on the 15th ult. Vessels were sunk, trees, houses and chimneys blown down. At Cape Ann, 16 vessels went to pieces, and many lives were lost. The coast was strown with wrecks and dead bodies. It is supposed that not less than fifty persons perished in the wrecks.

A FAMILY AFFAIR.—Lock's New Era, the organ of the Putt-ender portion of *the* party in New York, says that Jesse Hoyt, the Collector of the port, who belongs to the aristocratic branch of the same party, is a *defaulter*. He is charged with defrauding the public by lending $179,000 to certain bankrupt banks in New York. Mr. Hoyt denies that he is a defaulter, but says nothing about the $179,000 and the bankrupt banks.

Hard Cider and Log Cabin Candidate.—The Locofocos sneer at General Harrison as a poor man. It remains to be seen whether this will injure him with the People. A letter from Washington to the Philadelphia United States Gazette says: "It has been a favorite topic with our opponents to decry the Whigs as the *rich*, and the Locofocos as the *poor*. The *rich against the poor* has been the signal cry to raise the *poor against the rich*. Now, the Whigs (the rich, if you please) have given a proof of their disregard of these artificial distinctions—of their contempt of the prejudices attributed to them, by nominating a POOR MAN for President. It is well known that General Harrison is, in a pecuniary condition, poor. Yet this poor man has been taken up by those who are called the rich and heartless aristocrats, and will be supported at the polls by the ranks of the wealthy, shoulder to shoulder, elbowing their way to the ballot box through the crowd of office-holders and office-seekers, who, with the cry of "the rich against the poor" on their tongues, shrink from the touch of poverty as wholesome health shrinks from the touch of a leper. The POOR MAN'S PRESIDENT is the motto on the flag under which we hope to fight down the panders of corruption, the violaters of law, and the foes of order."—*Balt. Chron.*

The Harrisburg Chronicle mentions that Col. B. H. Martin, one of the Delegates frm Arkansas arrived at Harrisburg, on Monday last, two days after the Whig National Convention had adjourned. The Chronicle adds to its notice of the fact the following remarks:

"The disappointment of this gentleman can be imagined, when it is known that he travelled over *three thousand* miles for the express purpose of attending the Convention, making that his sole business for this great journey. He was detained by low water and other untoward circumstances. It is needless to say that he most heartily approved of the nomination."

Twenty-three States, instead of twenty-two therefore may now be said to have been represented in the Harrisburg Convention.

We are informed by a gentleman in whom perfect confidence can be placed, that the Cotton crop of General McDuffie, this year will average 8 bales to the hand. His corn crop is also abundant. Much has been said, and very justly, of the fertility of the lands in the South West. But we ask can *many* planters, in that region, equal Gen. McDuffie? His plantation is in Abbeville district.

Edegefield Adv.

Our Rail Road.—The cars went yesterday to Rocky Mount, leaving *seven* miles only of the Road unfinished. At the last Stockholders' meeting it was supposed the whole line of the Rail Road would be ready for use by New-year's day, but owing to bad weather, and other unanticipated hindrances, the last seven miles will not be open, much if any before the first of February.

We have it from good authority, that par value, say one hundred dollars pr. share, *cash*, was offered, and refused, a few days ago, for four hundred shares of Stock in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The Circle Widening.—A lot of goods purchased here for a merchant of Person county, went up the Rail Road a few days ago. Person county is about 100 miles from the Road.

Again.—One of the Tennessee delegation in Congress came, what would be thought very much out of his track, this way, to take our Rail Road on his journey to Washington, and said it was much the most eligible route for him to travel.—*Ib.*

The letter of Mr. Mercer of Virginia to his constituents, making known to them his intention of resigning into their hands the trust of a representative in Congress, contains an allusion to his having at one period of his life refused an honorable and lucrative office tendered him by the President of the United States, for the reason that he had repeatedly sustained an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the President from appointing members of Congress to office. We could not help contrasting this noble self-sacrifice to principle in Mr. Mercer, to the mean shuffling of General Jackson, who was ever declaiming of the corrupt tendencies of appointing congressmen to official stations, and yet confered office upon a greater number than all his predecessors.—*Ib.*

However the administration party may affect to despise general Harrison, on account of the humble situation he occupies—and however they may sneer at him as "the log cabin candidate," it is very apparent that they dread his great popularity with the people. They are compelled to acknowledge his honesty and patriotism, and were at a loss how to assail him, until the Washington correspondent of the Republican discovered that he dwelt in a "log cabin" and drank "hard cider." These are his disqualifications with the aristocrats of the "democratic" party—and thus they would exclude poor men, whatever their capacity, or however great their public services, from all participation in offices of honor or profit. And is this the democratic principle inculcated by Jefferson? Is this the doctrine to be advanced to a nation of freemen?

Baltimore Chronicle.

The National Gazette has made the following curious extract from history, showing that an analagous case occurred during the Administration of no less a personage than Oliver Cromwell:

Oliver Cromwell, upon examining the Indentures of the Parliament of 1656, ascertained that his adherents would not constitute a majority of those who were duly elected. The Lord Protector and his Council, through the agency of a partizan clerk, resorted to an expedient to remedy the evil, of the character and operation of which, we find the following narrative in an impartial historical work:

"In a letter to the speaker from the members who had been refused admittance at the door of the lobby, September 18, the house ordered the Clerk of the Commonwealth to attend next day, with all the Indentures. The deputy clerk came accordingly with an excuse for his principal, and brought the Indentures; but on being asked *why the names of certain members were not returned* to the house, answered that he had *no certificate of approbation* for them. The house, on this, sent to inquire why these members had not been approved. They returned for answer, that whereas it is ordained by a clause in the Instrument of Government that the persons who shall be elected to serve in Parliament shall be such, and no other than such, as are *persons of known integrity*, fearing God, and of *good conversation*; that the Council, in pursuance of their duty, and according to the trust reposed in them, have examined the said returns, and *have not refused to approve any who have* APPEARED TO THEM to be *persons of integrity*, fearing God, and of *good conversation*; and those who are *not approved*, his Highness hath given order to some persons to *take care that they do not come into the House*."

No commentary is required to illustrate the applicability of this narrative to recent occurrences at Washington.

The admission of Florida among the States of the Union, by our present Congress, seems highly probable. Application for the same right will, no doubt, be made by Iowa, and perhaps Wisconsin Territory. By way of counterbalancing the accession of strength to the North, the Southern delegation will, no doubt, do their utmost to press Florida into the Union. On this subject the Pensacola Gazette remarks—The people decided, by a large majority, two years ago in favor of a State government—a Convention was called—a Constitution was framed, and submitted to the people for their acceptance—the people accepted, and thereby applied themselves to become a State.

N. O. Bulletin.

Flour is becoming a drug.—It could scarcely be disposed of on Saturday at any price. The highest price was $4!

With flour at $4 a hundred—Beef $2 75 per hundred—and potatoes at 20 cts. a bushel—it would be very difficult to starve.

Detroit Adv.

In the St. Augustine News of the 1st, it is stated that Judge REID, President of the Convention lately held at St. Joseph, has issued his proclamation, announcing that the "Constitution has been ratified by the People of Florida." It will now be presented to Congress.

President's Message,

Read before the two Houses of Congress, Dec'r 24.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I regret that I cannot on this occasion congratulate you that the past year has been one of unalloyed prosperity. The ravages of fire and disease have painfully afflicted otherwise flourishing portions of our country, and serious embarrassments yet derange the trade of many of our cities. But, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, that general prosperity which has been heretofore so bountifully bestowed upon us by the Author of all good, still continues to call for our warmest gratitude. Especially have we reason to rejoice in the exuberant harvests which have lavishly recompensed well-directed industry, and given to it that sure reward which is vainly sought in visionary speculations. I cannot indeed view without peculiar satisfaction, the evidences afforded by the past season of the benefits that spring from the steady devotion of the husbandman to his honorable pursuit. No means of individual comfort is more certain, and no source of national prosperity is so sure. Nothing can compensate a people for a dependence upon others for the bread they eat; and that cheerful abundance on which the happiness of every one so much depends, is to be looked for nowhere with such sure reliance as in the industry of the agriculturist and the bounties of the earth.

With foreign countries, our relations exhibit the same favorable aspect which was presented in my last annual message, and afford continued proof of the wisdom of the pacific, just, and forbearing policy adopted by the first Administration of the Federal Government, and pursued by its successors. The extraordinary powers vested in me by an act of Congress, for the defence of the country in an emergency, considered so far probable as to require that the Executive should possess ample means to meet it, have not been exerted. They have, therefore, been attended with no other result than to increase, by the confidence thus reposed in me, my obligations to maintain, with religious exactness, the cardinal principles that govern our intercourse with other nations. Happily, in our pending questions with Great Britain, out of which this unusual grant of authority arose, nothing has occurred to require its exertion; and as it is about to return to the Legislature, I trust that no future necessity may call for its exercise by them, or its delegation to another department of the Government.

For the settlement of our Northeastern boundary, the proposition promised by Great Britain for a commission of exploration and survey, has been received, and a counter project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, is now before the British Government for its consideration. A just regard to the delicate state of this question, and a proper respect for the natural impatience of the State of Maine, not less than a conviction that the negotiation has been already protracted longer than is prudent on the part of either Government, have led me to believe that the present favorable moment should on no account be suffered to pass without putting the question for ever at rest. I feel confident that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty will take the same view of this subject, as I am persuaded it is governed by desires equally strong and sincere for the amicable termination of the controversy.

To the intrinsic difficulties of questions of boundary lines, especially those described in regions unoccupied, and but partially known, is to be added in our country the embarrassment necessarily arising out of our constitution, by which the General Government is made the organ of negotiating and deciding upon the particular interests of the States, on whose frontiers these lines are to be traced. To avoid another controversy in which a State Government might rightfully claim to have her wishes consulted, previously to the conclusion of conventional arrangements concerning her rights of jurisdiction or territory, I have thought it necessary to call the attention of the government of Great Britain to another portion of our conterminous dominion, of which the division still remains to be adjusted. I refer to the line from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, stipulations for the settlement of which are to be found in the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. The commissioners appointed under that article, by the two governments, having differed in their opinions, made separate reports, according to its stipulations, upon the points of disagreement, and these differences are now to be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly sovereign or State. The disputed points should be settled, and the line designated, before the Territorial Government, of which it is one of the boundaries, takes its place in the Union as a State; and I rely upon the cordial co-operation of the British Government to effect that object.

There is every reason to believe, that disturbances like those which lately agitated the neighboring British Provinces, will not again prove the source of border contentions, or interpose obstacles to the continuance of that good understanding, which it is the mutual interest of Great Britain and the United States to preserve and maintain.

Within the Provinces themselves, tranquility is restored, and on our frontier, that misguided sympathy in favor of what was presumed to be a general effort in behalf of popular rights, and which, in some instances, misled a few of our more inexperienced citizens, has subsided into a rational conviction, strongly opposed to all intermeddling with the internal affairs of our neighbors. The people of the United States feel, as it is hoped they always will, a warm solicitude for the success of all who are sincerely endeavoring to improve the political condition of mankind. This generous feeling they cherish towards the most distant nations; and it was natural, therefore, that it should be awakened with more than common warmth in behalf of their immediate neighbors. But it does not belong to their character, as a community, to seek the gratification of those feelings in acts which violate their duty as citizens, endanger the peace of their counntry, and tend to bring upon it the stain of a violated faith towards foreign nations. If, zealous to confer benefits on others, they appear for a moment to lose sight of the permanent obligations imposed upon them as citizens, they are seldom long misled. From all the information I receive, confirmed to some extent by personal observation, I am satisfied that no one can now hope to engage in such enterprises without encountering public indignation, in addition to the severest penalties of the law.

Recent information also leads me to hope that the emigrants from her Majesty's Provinces, who have sought refuge within our boundaries, are disposed to become peaceable residents, and to abstain from all attempts to endanger the peace of that country which has afforded them an asylum. On a review of the occurrences on both sides of the line, it is satisfactory to reflect, that in almost every complaint against our country, the offence may be traced to emigrants from the Provinces who have sought refuge here. In the few instances in which they were aided by citizens of the United States, the acts of these misguided men were not only in direct contravention of the laws and well known wishes of their own Government, but met with the decided disapprobation of the people of the United States.

I regret to state the appearance of a different spirit among her Majesty's subjects in the Canadas. The sentiments of hostility to our people and institutions, which have been so frequently expressed there, and the disregard of our rights which have been manifested on some occasions, have, I am sorry to say, been applauded and encouraged by the people, and even by some of the subordinate local authorities of the Provinces. The chief officers in Canada fortunately have not entertained the same feeling, and have probably prevented excesses that must have been fatal to the peace of the countries.

I look forward anxiously to a period when all the transactions which have grown out of this condition of our affairs, and which have been made the subjects of complaint and remonstrance by the two Governments respectively, shall be fully examined, and the proper satisfaction given where it is due from either side.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our intercourse with Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Naples, Portugal, Prussia, Russia or Sweden. The internal state of Spain has sensibly improved, and a well grounded hope exists that the return of peace will restore the people of that country their former prosperity, and enable the Government to fulfil all its obligations at home and abroad. The Government of Portugal, I have the satisfaction to state, has paid in full the eleventh and last instalment due to our citizens for the claims embraced in the settlement made with it on the third of March, 1837.

I lay before you treaties of commerce negotiated with the kings of Sardinia and of the Netherlands, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the adjournment of Congress. The liberal principles of these treaties will recommend them to your approbation. That with Sardinia is the first treaty of commerce formed by that kingdom, and it will, I trust, answer the expectations of the present sovereign, by aiding the developement of the resources of his country, and stimulating the enterprise of his people. That with the Netherlands happily terminates a long existing subject of dispute, and removes from our future commercial intercourse all apprehension of embarrassment. The king of the Netherlands has also, in in ther illustration of his character for justice, and of his desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, made compensation for an American vessel captured in 1800 by a French privateer, and carried into Curacoa, where the proceeds were appropriated to the use of the colony, then, and for a short time after, under the dominion of Holland.

The death of the late Sultan has produced no alteration in our relations with Turkey. Our newly appointed Minister has reached Constantinople, and I have received assurances from the present Ruler that the obligations of our treaty, and those of friendship, will be fulfilled by himself in the same spirit that actuated his illustrious father.

I regret to be obliged to inform you that no convention for the settlement of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico has yet been ratified by the Government of that country. The first convention formed for that purpose was not presented by the President of Mexico for the approbation of its Congress, from a belief that the King of Prussia, the arbitrator in case of disagreement in the joint commission to be appointed by the United States and Mexico, would not consent to take upon himself that friendly office. Although not entirely satisfied with the course pursued by Mexico, I felt no hesitation in receiving in the most conciliatory spirit the explanation offered, and also cheerfully consented to a new convention, in order to arrange the payments proposed to be made to our citizens, in a manner which, while equally just to them, was deemed less onerous and inconvenient to the Mexican Government. Relying confidently upon the intentions of that Government, Mr. Ellis was directed to repair to Mexico, and diplomatic intercourse has been resumed between the two countries. The new convention has, he informs us, been recently submitted by the President of that Republic to its Congress, under circumstances which promise a speedy ratification; a result which I cannot allow myself to doubt.

Instructions have been given to the Commissioner of the United States under our Convention with Texas, for the demarcation of the line which separates us from that Republic. The commissioners of both Governments met in New Orleans in August last. The joint commission was organized, and adjourned to convene at the same place on the twelfth of October. It is presumed to be now in the performance of its duties.

The new Government of Texas has shown its desire to cultivate friendly relations with us, by a prompt reparation for injuries complained of in the cases of two vessels of the United States.

With Central America a convention has been concluded for the renewal of its former treaty with the United States. This was not ratified before the departure of our late Charge d'Affaires from that country, and the copy of it brought by him was not received before the adjournment of the Senate at the last session. In the mean while, the period limited for the exchange of ratifications having expired, I deemed it expedient, in consequence of the death of the Charge d'Affaires, to send a special agent to Central America, to close the affairs of our mission there, and to arrange with the Government an extension of the time for the exchange of ratifications.

The commission created by the States which formerly composed the Republic of Colombia, for adjusting the claims against that Government, has, by a very unexpected construction of the treaty under which it acts, decided that no provision was made for those claims of citizens of the United States which arose from captures by Colombian privateers, and were adjudged against the claimants in the judicial tribunals. This decision will compel the United States to apply to the several Governments formerly united for redress. With all these—New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, a perfectly good understanding exists. Our treaty with Venezuela is faithfully carried into execution, and that country, in the enjoyment of tranquility, is gradually advancing in prosperity under the guidance of its present distinguished President, General Paez. With Ecuador, a liberal commercial convention has lately been concluded, which will be transmitted to the Senate at an early day.

With the great American Empire of Brazil our relations continue unchanged, as does our friendly intercourse with the other Governments of South America—the Argentine Republic, and the Republics of Uruguay, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia. The dissolution of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation may occasion some temporary inconvenience to our citizens in that quarter, but the obligations on the new Governments which have arisen out of that Confederation to observe its treaty stipulations, will no doubt be soon understood, and it is presumed that no indisposition will exist to fulfil those which it contracted with the United States.

The financial operations of the Government during the present year have, I am happy to say, been very successful. The difficulties under which the Treasury Department has labored from known defects in the existing laws relative to the safe keeping of the public moneys, aggravated by the suspension of specie payments by several of the banks holding public deposites, or indebted to public officers for notes received in payment of public dues, have been surmounted to a very gratifying extent. The large current expenditures have been punctually met, and the faith of the Government in all its pecuniary concerns has been scrupulously maintained.

The nineteen millions of Treasury notes authorized by the act of Congress of 1837, and the modifications thereof, with a view to the indulgence of merchants on their duty bonds, and of the deposite banks in the payment of public moneys held by them have been so punctually redeemed as to leave less than the original ten millions outstanding at any one time, and the whole amount unredeemed now falls short of three millions. Of these the chief portion is not due till next year, and the whole would have been already extinguished could the Treasury have realized the payments due to it from the banks. If these due from them during the next year shall be punctually made, and if Congress shall keep the appropriations within the estimates, there is every reason to believe that all the outstanding Treasury notes can be redeemed, and the ordinary expenses defrayed, without imposing on the people any additional burden, either of loans or increased taxes.

To avoid this, and to keep the expenditures within reasonable bounds, is a duty, second only in importance to the preservation of our national character, and the protection of our citizens in their civil and political rights. The creation, in time of peace, of a debt likely to become permanent, is an evil for which there is no equivalent. The rapidity with

which many of the States are apparently approaching to this condition, admonishes us of our own duties, in a manner too impressive to be disregarded. One, not the least important, is to keep the Federal Government always in a condition to discharge, with ease and vigor, its highest functions, should their exercise be required by any sudden conjuncture of public affairs—a condition to which we are always exposed, and which may occur when it is least expected. To this end, it is indispensable that its finances should be untrammelled, and its resources, as far as practicable, unincumbered. No circumstance could present greater obstacles to the accomplishment of these vitally important objects, than the creation of an onerous national debt. Our own experience, and also that of other nations, have demonstrated the unavoidable and fearful rapidity with which a public debt is increased, when the Government has once surrendered itself to the ruinous practice of supplying its supposed necessities by new loans. The struggle, therefore, on our part, to be successful, must be made at the threshold. To make our efforts effective, severe economy is necessary.—This is the surest provision for the national welfare; and it is, at the same time, the best preservative of the principles on which our institutions rest. Simplicity and economy in the affairs of State have never failed to chasten and invigorate republican principles, while these have been as surely subverted by national prodigality, under whatever specious pretexts it may have been introduced or fostered.

These considerations cannot be lost upon a people who have never been inattentive to the effect of their policy upon the institutions they have created for themselves; but at the present moment their force is augmented by the necessity which a decreasing revenue must impose. The check lately given to importations of articles subject to duties, the derangements in the operations of internal trade, and especially the reduction gradually taking place in our tariff of duties, all tend materially to lessen our receipts; indeed it is probable that the diminution resulting from the last cause alone, will not fall short of five millions of dollars in the year 1842, as the final reduction of all duties to twenty per cent. then takes effect. The whole revenue then accruing from the customs, and from the sales of public lands, if not more, will undoubtedly be wanted to defray the necessary expenses of the Government under the most prudent administration of its affairs. These are circumstances that impose the necessity of rigid economy, and require its prompt and constant exercise. With the Legislature rest the power and duty of so adjusting the public expenditure as to promote this end. By the provisions of the constitution, it is only in consequence of appropriations made by law, that money can be drawn from the Treasury; no instance has occurred since the establishment of the Government in which the Executive, though a component part of the legislative power, has interposed an objection to an appropriation bill on the sole ground of its extravagance. His duty in this respect has been considered fulfilled by requesting such appropriations only as the public service may be reasonably expected to require. In the present earnest direction of the public mind towards this subject, both the Executive and the Legislature have evidence of the strict responsibility to which they will be held; and while I am conscious of my own anxious efforts to perform with fidelity this portion of my public functions, it is a satisfaction to me to be able to count on a cordial co-operation from you.

At the time I entered upon my present duties, our ordinary disbursements—without including those on account of the public debt, the post office, and the trust funds in charge of the Government—had been largely increased by appropriations for the removal of the Indians, for repelling Indian hostilities, and for other less urgent expenses which grew out of an overflowing Treasury. Independent of the redemption of the public debt and trusts, the gross expenditures of seventeen and eighteen millions in 1834 and 1835, had, by these causes, swelled to twenty-nine millions in 1836; and the appropriations for 1837, made previously to the fourth of March, caused the expenditure to rise to the very large amount of thirty-three millions. We were enabled during the year 1838, notwithstanding the continuance of our Indian embarrassments, somewhat to reduce this amount; and that for the present year, 1839, will not in all probability exceed twenty-six millions—or six millions less than it was last year. With a determination so far as depends on me to continue this reduction, I have directed the estimates for 1840 to be subjected to the severest scrutiny, and to be limited to the absolute requirements of the public service. They will be found less than the expenditures of 1839, by over five millions of dollars.

The precautionary measures which will be recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, to protect faithfully the public credit under the fluctuations and contingencies to which our receipts and expenditures are exposed, and especially in a commercial crisis like the present, are commended to your early attention.

On a former occasion your attention was invited to various considerations in support of a pre-emption law in behalf of the settlers on the public lands; and also of a law graduating the prices for such lands as had long been in the market unsold, in consequence of their inferior quality. The execution of the act which was passed on the first subject has been attended with the happiest consequences, in quieting titles, and securing improvements to the industrious; and it has also, to a very gratifying extent, been exempt from the frauds which were practised under previous pre-emption laws. It has, at the same time, as was anticipated, contributed liberally during the present year to the receipts of the Treasury.

The passage of a graduation law, with the guards before recommended, would also, I am persuaded, add considerably to the revenue for several years, and prove in other respects just and beneficial.

Your early consideration of the subject is, therefore, once more earnestly requested.

The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States.

In conformity with the expressed wishes of Congress, an attempt was made in the Spring to terminate the Florida war by negotiation. It is to be regretted that these humane intentions should have been frustrated, and that the effort to bring these unhappy difficulties to a satisfactory conclusion should have failed. But, after entering into solemn engagements with the Commanding General, the Indians, without any provocation, recommenced their acts of treachery and murder. The renewal of hostilities in that Territory renders it necessary that I should recommend to your favorable consideration the plan which will be submitted to you by the Secretary of War, in order to enable that department to conduct them to a successful issue.

Having had an opportunity of personally inspecting a portion of the troops during the last summer, it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the success of the effort to improve their discipline, by keeping them together in as large bodies as the nature of our service will permit. I recommend, therefore, that commodious and permanent barracks be constructed at the several posts designated by the Secretary of War. Notwithstanding the high state of their discipline and excellent police, the evils resulting to the service from the deficiency of company officers, were very apparent, and I recommend that the staff officers be permanently separated from the line.

The navy has been usefully and honorably employed in protecting the rights and property of our citizens, wherever the condition of affairs seemed to require its presence. With the exception of one instance, where an outrage, accompanied by murder, was committed on a vessel of the United States while engaged in a lawful commerce, nothing is known to have occurred to impede or molest the enterprise of our citizens on that element where it is so signally displayed. On learning this daring act of piracy, Commodore Reed proceeded immediately to the spot, and receiving no satisfaction, either in the surrender of the murderers or the restoration of the plundered property, inflicted severe and merited chastisement on the barbarians.

It will be seen by the report of the Secretary of the Navy respecting the disposition of our ships of war, that it has been deemed necessary to station a competent force on the coast of Africa, to prevent a fraudulent use of our flag by foreigners.

Recent experience has shown that the provisions in our existing laws which relate to the sale and transfer of American vessels while abroad, are extremely defective. Advantage has been taken of these defects to give to vessels wholly belonging to foreigners, and navigating the ocean, an apparent American ownership. This character has been so well simulated as to afford them comparative security in prosecuting the slave trade, a traffic emphatically denounced in our statutes, regarded with abhorrence by our citizens, and of which the effectual suppression is no where more sincerely desired than in the United States. These circumstances make it proper to recommend to your early attention a careful revision of these laws, so that, without impeding the freedom and facilities of our navigation, or impairing an important branch of our industry connected with it, the integrity and honor of our flag may be carefully preserved. Information derived from our Consul at Havana, showing the necessity of this, was communicated to a committee of the Senate near the close of the last session, but too late, as it appeared, to be acted upon. It will be brought to your notice by the proper department, with additional communications from other sources.

The latest accounts from the Exploring Expedition represent it as proceeding successfully in its objects, and promising results no less useful to trade and navigation than to science.

The extent of post roads covered by mail service on the 1st of July last, was about 133,999 miles, and the rate of annual transportation upon them 34,496,878 miles. The number of post offices on that day was 12,780, and on the 30th ultimo, 13,628.

The revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending with the 30th of June last, was $4,476,638—exhibiting an increase over the preceding year of $241,560. The engagements and liabilities of the Department for the same period are $4,624,117.

The excess of liabilities over the revenue for the last two years has been met out of the surplus which had previously accumulated. The cash on hand on the 30th ultimo, was about $206,701 95, and the current income of the Department varies very little from the rate of current expenditures. Most of the service suspended last year has been restored, and most of the new routes established by the act of 7th July, 1838, have been set in operation at an annual cost of $136,963. Notwithstanding the pecuniary difficulties of the country, the revenue of the Department appears to be increasing; and unless it shall be seriously checked by the recent suspension of payment by so many of the banks, it will be able not only to maintain the present mail service, but in a short time to extend it. It is gratifying to witness the promptitude and fidelity with which the agents of this Department in general perform their public duties.

Some difficulties have arisen in relation to contracts for the transportation of the mails by railroad and steamboat companies. It appears that the maximum of compensation provided by Congress for the transportation of the mails upon railroads is not sufficient to induce some of the companies to convey them at such hours as are required for the accommodation of the public. It is one of the most important duties of the General Government to provide and maintain for the use of the people of the States the best practicable mail establishment. To arrive at that end it is indispensable that the Post Office Department shall be enabled to control the hours at which the mails shall be carried over railroads, as it now does over all other roads. Should serious inconveniences arise from the inadequacy of the compensation now provided by law, or from unreasonable demands by any of the railroad companies, the subject is of such general importance as to require the prompt attention of Congress.

In relation to steamboat lines, the most efficient remedy is obvious, and has been suggested by the Postmaster General. The War and Navy Departments already employ steamboats in their service, and although it is by no means desirable that the Government should undertake the transportation of passengers or freight as a business, there can be no reasonable objection to running boats, temporarily, whenever it may be necessary to put down attempts at extortion, to be discontinued as soon as reasonable contracts can be obtained.

The suggestions of the Postmaster General, relative to the inadequacy of the legal allowance to witnesses, in cases of prosecutions for mail depredations, merit your serious consideration. The safety of the mails requires that such prosecutions shall be efficient, and justice to the citizen whose time is required to be given to the public, demands not only that his expenses shall be paid, but that he shall receive a reasonable compensation.

The Reports from the War, Navy and Post Office Departments, will accompany this communication, and one from the Treasury Department will be presented in a few days.

For various details, in respect to the matters in charge of these departments, I would refer you to those important documents, satisfied that you will find in them many valuable suggestions, which will be found well deserving the attention of the Legislature.

From a report made in December, of last year, by the Secretary of State, to the Senate, showing the trial docket of each of the circuit courts, and the number of miles each judge has to travel in the performance of his duties, a great inequality appears in the amount of labor assigned to each judge. The number of terms to be held in each of the courts composing the ninth circuit, the distances between the places at which they sit, and from thence to the seat of Government, are represented to be such as to render it impossible for the judge of that circuit to perform, in a manner corresponding with the public exigencies, his term and circuit duties. A revision, therefore, of the present arrangement of the circuit, seems to be called for, and is recommended to your notice.

I think it proper to call your attention to the power assumed by Territorial Legislatures, to authorize the issue of bonds by corporate companies, on the guarantee of the Territory. Congress passed a law in 1836, providing that no act of a Territorial Legislature, incorporating banks, should have the force of law until approved by Congress, but acts of a very exceptionable character, previously passed by the Legislature of Florida, were suffered to remain in force, by virtue of which bonds may be issued to a very large amount by those institutions, upon the faith of the Territory. A resolution, intended to be a joint one, passed the Senate at the same session, expressing the sense of Congress that the laws in question ought not to be permitted to remain in force, unless amended in many material respects, but it failed in the House of Representatives for want of time, and the desired amendments have not been made. The interests involved are of great importance, and the subject deserves your early and careful attention.

The continued agitation of the question relative to the best mode of keeping and disbursing the public money, still injuriously affects the business of the country. The suspension of specie payments in 1837, rendered the use of deposite banks, as prescribed by the act of 1836, a source rather of embarrassment than aid, and of necessity placed the custody of most of the public money afterward collected, in charge of the public officers. The new securities for its safety, which this required, were a principal cause of my convening an extra session of Congress; but in consequence of a disagreement between the two Houses, neither then, nor at any subsequent period, has there been any legislation on the subject. The effort made at the last session to obtain the authority of Congress to punish the use of public money for private purposes as a crime, a measure attended under other Governments with signal advantage, was also unsuccessful, from diversities of opinion in that body, notwithstanding the anxiety doubtless felt by it to afford every practicable security. The result of this is still to leave the custody of the public money without those safeguards which have been for several years earnestly desired by the Executive; and as the remedy is only to be found in the action of the Legislature, it imposes on me the duty of again submitting to you the propriety of passing a law, providing for the safe keeping of the public moneys, and especially to ask that its use for private purposes by any officers instrusted with it, may be declared to be a felony, punishable with penalties proportioned to the magnitude of the offence.

These circumstances, added to known defects in the existing laws, and unusual derangement in the general operations of trade, have, during the last three years, much increased the difficulties attendant on the collection, keeping, and disbursement of the revenue, and called forth corresponding exertions from those having them in charge. Happily these have been successful beyond expectation. Vast sums have been collected and disbursed by the several Departments with unexpected cheapness and ease; transfers have been readily made to every part of the Union, however distant; and defalcations have been far less than might have been anticipated, from the absence of adequate legal restraints. Since the officers of the Treasury and Post Office Departments were charged with the custody of most of the public moneys received by them, there have been collected sixty-six millions of dollars, and, excluding the case of the late collector at New York, the aggregate amount of losses sustained in the collection cannot, it is believed, exceed sixty thousand dollars. The defalcation of the late collector at that city, of the extent and circumstances of which Congress has been fully informed, ran through all the modes of keeping the public money that have been hitherto in use, and was distinguished by an aggravated disregard of duty, that broke through the restraints of every system, and cannot, therefore, be usefully referred to as a test of the comparative safety of either. Additional information will also be furnished by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a call made upon that officer by the House of Representatives at the last session, requiring detailed information on the subject of defaults by public officers or agents under each Administration, from 1789 to 1837. This document will be submitted to you in a few days. The general results, (independent of the Post Office, which is kept separately, and will be stated by itself,) so far as they bear upon this subject, are, that the losses which have been, and are likely to be, sustained, by any class of agents, have been—the greatest by banks, including, as required in the resolution, their depreciated paper received for public dues; that the next largest have been by disbursing officers, and the least by collectors and receivers. If the losses on duty bonds are included, they alone will be thirefold those by both collectors and receivers. Our whole experience, therefore, furnishes the strongest evidence that the desired legislation of Congress is alone wanting to ensure in those operations the highest degree of security and facility. Such also appears to have been the experience of other nations. From the results of inquiries made by the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the practice among them, I am enabled to state that in twenty-two out of twenty-seven foreign Governments, from which undoubted information has been obtained, the public moneys are kept in charge of public officers. This concurrence of opinion in favor of that system, is perhaps as great as exists on any question of internal administration.

In the modes of business and official restraints on disbursing officers, no legal change was produced by the suspension of specie payments. The report last referred to will be found to contain also much useful information in relation to this subject.

I have heretofore assigned to Congress my reasons for believing that the establishment of an Independent National Treasury, as contemplated by the Constitution, is necessary to the safe action of the Federal Government. The suspension of specie payments in 1837, by the banks having the custody of the public money, showed in so alarming a degree our dependance on those institutions for the performance of duties required by law, that I then recommended the entire dissolution of that connexion. This recommendation has been subjected, as I desired it should be, to severe scrutiny and animated discussion; and I allow myself to believe that, notwithstanding the natural diversities of opinion which may be anticipated on all subjects involving such important considerations, it has secured in its favor as general a concurrence of public sentiment as could be expected on one of such magnitude.

Recent events have also continued to develop new objections to such a connexion. Seldom is any bank, under the existing system and practice, able to meet, on demand, all its liabilities for deposites and notes in circulation. It maintains specie payments, and transacts a profitable business, only by the confidence of the public in its solvency; and whenever this is destroyed, the demands of its depositors and noteholders—pressed more rapidly than it can make collections from its debtors—force it to stop payment. This loss of confidence with its consequences occurred in 1837, and afforded the apology of the banks for their suspension. The public then acquiesced in the validity of the excuse; and, while the State Legislatures did not exact from them their forfeited charters, Congress, in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive, allowed them time to pay over the public money they held, although compelled to issue Treasury notes to supply the deficiency thus created.

It now appears that there are other motives than a want of public confidence under which the banks seek to justify themselves in a refusal to meet their obligations. Scarcely were the country and Government relieved, in a degree, from the difficulties occasioned by the general suspension of 1837, when a partial one, occurring within thirty months of the former, produced new and serious embarrassments, though it had no pallation in such circumstances as were alleged in justification of that which had previously taken place. There was nothing in the condition of the country to endanger a well managed banking institution; commerce was deranged by no foreign war; every branch of manufacturing industry was crowned with rich rewards; and the more than usual abundance of our harvests, after supplying our domestic wants, had left our granaries and storehouses filled with a surplus for exportation. It is in the midst of this, that an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency is entailed upon the people by a large portion of the banks. They are not driven to it by the exhibition of a loss of public confidence, or of a sudden pressure from their depositors or noteholders, but they excuse themselves by alleging that the current of business and exchange with foreign countries, which draws the precious metals from their vaults, would require, in order to meet it, a larger curtailment of their loans to a comparatively small portion of the community than it will be convenient for them to bear, or, perhaps, safe for the banks to exact. The plea has ceased to be one of necessity. Convenience and policy are now deemed sufficient to warrant these institutions in disregarding their solemn obligations. Such conduct is not merely an injury to individual creditors, but it is a wrong to the whole community, from whose liberality they hold most valuable privileges, whose rights they violate, whose business they derange, and the value of whose property they render unstable and insecure. It must be evident that this new ground for bank suspensions, in reference to which their action is not only disconnected with, but wholly independent of, that of the public, gives a character to their suspensions more alarming than any which they exhibited before, and greatly increases the impropriety of relying on the banks in the transactions of the Government.

A large and highly respectable portion of our banking institutions are, it affords me unfeigned pleasure to state, exempted from all blame on account of this second delinquency. They have, to their great credit, not only continued to meet their engagements, but have even repudiated the grounds of suspension now resorted to. It is only by such a course that the confidence and good will of the community can be preserved, and, in the sequel, the best interests of the institutions themselves promoted.

New dangers to the banks are also daily disclosed from the extension of that system of extravagant credit of which they are the pillars. Formerly our foreign commerce was principally founded on an exchange of commodities, including the precious metals, and leaving in its transactions but little foreign debt. Such is not now the case. Aided by the facilities afforded by the banks, more credit has become too commonly the basis of trade. Many of the banks themselves, not content with largely stimulating this system among others, have usurped the business, while they impair the stability of the mercantile community; they have become borrowers instead of lenders; they establish their agencies abroad; they deal largely in stocks and merchandise; they encourage the issue of State securities until the foreign market is glutted with them; and, unsatisfied with the legitimate use of their own capital and the exercise of their lawful privileges, they raise by large loans, additional means for every variety of speculation. The disasters attendant on this deviation from the former course of business in this country, are now shared alike by banks and individuals, to an extent of which there is perhaps no previous example in the annals of our country. So long as a willingness of the foreign lender, and a sufficient export of our productions to meet any necessary partial payments, leave the flow of credit undisturbed, all appears to be prosperous; but as soon as it is checked by any hesitation abroad, or by an inability to make payment there in our productions, the evils of the system are disclosed. The paper currency which might serve for domestic purposes, is useless to pay the debt in Europe. Gold and silver are therefore drawn in exchange for their notes, from the banks. To keep up their supply of coin, these institutions are obliged to call upon their debtors, who pay them principally in their own notes, which are as unavailable to them as they are to the merchants to meet the foreign demand. The calls of the banks, therefore, in such emergencies, of necessity, exceed that demand and produce a corresponding curtailment of their accommodations and of the currency, at the very moment when the state of trade renders it most inconvenient to be borne. The intensity of this pressure on the community is in proportion to the previous liberality of credit and consequent expansion of the currency; forced sales of property are made at the time when the means of purchasing are most reduced, and the worst calamities to individuals are only at last arrested, by an open violation of their obligations by the banks, a refusal to pay specie for their notes, and an imposition upon the community of a fluctuating and depreciated currency.

These consequences are inherent in the present system. They are not influenced by the banks being large or small, created by National or State Governments. They are the results of the irresistible laws of trade and credit. In the recent events which have so strikingly illustrated the certain effects of these laws, we have seen the bank of the largest capital in the Union, established under a National charter, and lately strengthened, as we were authoritatively informed, by exchanging that for a State charter, with new and unusual privileges—in a condition too, as it was said, of entire soundness and great prosperity—not merely unable to resist these effects, but the first to yield to them.

Nor is it to be overlooked that there exists a chain of necessary dependance among these institutions which obliges them, to a great extent, to follow the course of others, notwithstanding its injustice to their own immediate creditors, or injury to the particular community in which they are placed. This dependance of a bank, which is in proportion to the extent of its debts for circulation and deposites, is not merely on others in its own vicinity, but on all those which connect it with the centre of trade. Distant banks may fail, without seriously affecting those in our principal commercial cities; but the failure of the latter is felt at the extremities of the Union. The suspension at New York, in 1837, was every where, with very few exceptions, followed, as soon as it was known; that recently at Philadelphia immediately affected the banks of the south and west in a similar manner. This dependance of our whole banking system on the institutions in a few large cities, is not found in the laws of their organization, but in those of trade and exchange. The banks at that centre to which currency flows, and where it is required in payments for merchandise, hold the power of controlling those in regions whence it comes, while the latter possess no means of restraining them; so that the value of individual property and the prosperity of trade, through the whole interior of the country, are made to depend on the good or bad management of the banking institutions in the great seats of trade on the seaboard.

But this chain of dependance does not stop here. It does not terminate at Philadelphia or New York. It reaches across the ocean, and ends in London, the centre of the credit system. The same laws of trade, which give to the banks in our principal cities power over the whole banking system of the United States, subject the former, in their turn, to the money power in Great Britain. It is not denied that the suspension of the New York banks in 1837, which followed in quick succession throughout the Union, was produced by an application of that power; and it is now alleged, in extenuation of the present condition of so large a portion of our banks, that their embarrassments have arisen from the same cause.

From this influence they cannot now entirely escape, for it has its origin in the credit currencies of the two countries; it is strengthened by the current of trade and exchange, which centres in London, and is rendered almost irresistible by the large debts contracted there by our merchants, our banks, and our States. It is thus that an introduction of a new bank into the most distant of our villages, places the business of that village within the influence of the money power in England. It is thus that every new debt which we contract in that country, seriously affects our own currency, and extends over the pursuits of our citizens its powerful influence. We cannot escape from this by making new banks, great or small, State or National. The same chains which bind those now existing to the centre of this system of paper credit, must equally fetter every similar institution we create. It is only by the extent to which this system has been pushed of late, that we have been made fully aware of its irresistible tendency to subject our own banks and currency to a vast controlling power in a foreign land; and it adds a new argument to those which illustrate their precarious situation. Endangered in the first place by their own mismanagement, and again by the conduct of every institution which connects them with the centre of trade in our own country, they are yet subjected, beyond all this, to the effect of whatever measures policy, necessity, or caprice, may induce those who control the credits of England to resort to. I mean not to comment upon those measures, present or past, and much less to discourage the prosecution of fair commercial dealing between the two countries, based on reciprocal benefits; but it having now been made manifest that the power of inflicting these and similar injuries, is, by the resistless law of a credit currency and credit trade equally capable of extending their consequences through all the ramifications of our banking system, and by that means indirectly obtaining, particularly when our banks are used as depositories of the public moneys, a dangerous political influence in the United States, I have deemed it my duty to bring the subject to your notice, and ask for it your serious consideration.

Is an argument required beyond the exposition of these facts, to show the impropriety of using our banking institutions as depositories of the public money? Can we venture not only to encounter the risk of their individual and mutual mismanagement, but, at the same time, to place our foreign and domestic policy entirely under the control of a foreign moneyed interest? To do so is to impair the independence of our Government, as the present credit system has already impaired the independence of our banks. It is to submit all its important operations, whether of peace or war, to be controlled or thwarted at first by our own banks, and then by a power abroad greater than themselves. I cannot bring myself to depict the humiliation to which this Government and people might be sooner or later reduced, if the means for defending their rights are to be made dependent upon those who may have the most powerful of motives to impair them.

Nor is it only in reference to the effect of this state of things on the independence of our Government or of our banks, that the subject presents itself for consideration; it is to be viewed also in its relations to the general trade of our country. The time is not long past when a deficiency of foreign crops was thought to afford a profitable market for the surplus of our industry; but now we await with feverish anxiety the news of the English harvest, not so much from motives of commendable sympathy, but fearful lest its anticipated failure should narrow the field of credit there. Does not this speak volumes to the patriot? Can a system be beneficent, wise, or just, which creates greater anxiety for its interests dependant on foreign credit, than for the general prosperity of our own country, and the profitable exportation of the surplus produce of our labor?

The circumstances to which I have thus adverted appear to me to afford weighty reasons, developed by late events, to be added to those which I have on former occasions offered, when submitting to your better knowledge and discernment the propriety of separating the custody of the public money from banking institutions. Nor has any thing occurred to lessen, in my opinion, the force of what has been heretofore urged. The only ground on which that custody can be desired by the banks, is the profitable use which they may make of the money. Such use would be regarded in individuals as a breach of trust, or a crime of great magnitude, and yet it may be reasonably doubted whether, first and last, it is not attended with more mischievous consequences, when permitted to the former than to the latter. The practice of permitting the public money to be used by its keepers as here, is believed to be peculiar to this country, and to exist scarcely any where else. To procure it here, improper influences are appealed to; unwise connexions are established between the Government and vast numbers of powerful State institutions; other motives than the public good are brought to bear both on the Executive and Legislative departments, and selfish combinations, leading to special legislation, are formed. It is made the interest of banking institutions and their stockholders throughout the Union to use their exertions for the increase of taxation and the accumulation of a surplus revenue; and, while an excuse is afforded, the means are furnished for those excessive issues which lead to extravagant trading and speculation, and are the forerunners of a vast debt abroad, and a suspension of the banks at home.

Impressed, therefore, as I am, with the propriety of the funds of the Government being withdrawn from the private use of either banks or individuals, and the public money kept by duly appointed public agents; and believing, as I do, that such also is the judgment which discussion, reflection and experience have produced on the public mind, I leave the subject with you. It is, at all events, essential to the interests of the community and the business of the Government, that a decision should be made.

Most of the arguments that dissuade us from employing banks, in the custody and disbursement of the public money, apply with equal force to the receipt of their notes for public dues. The difference is only in form. In one instance, the Government is a creditor for its deposites, and in the other for the notes it holds. They afford the same opportunity for using the public moneys, and equally lead to all the evils attendant upon it, since a bank can as safely extend its discounts on a deposite of its notes in the hands of a public officer, as on one made in its own vaults. On the other hand, it would give to the Government no greater security, for in case of failure, the claim of the noteholder would be no better than that of a depositer.

I am aware that the danger of inconvenience to the public, and unreasonable pressure upon sound banks, have been urged as objections to requiring the payment of the revenue in gold and silver. These objections have been greatly exaggerated. From the best estimates we may safely fix the amount of specie in the country at eighty-five millions of dollars, and the portion of that which would be employed at any one time in the receipts and disbursements of the Government, even if the proposed change were made at once, would not, it is now, after fuller investigation, believed, exceed four or five millions. If the change were gradual, several years would elapse before that sum would be required, with annual opportunities in the mean time to alter the law, should experience prove it to be oppressive or inconvenient. The portions of the community on whose business the change would immediately operate, are comparatively small, nor is it believed that its effect would be in the least unjust or injurious to them.

In the payment of duties, which constitute by far the greater portion of the revenue, a very large proportion is derived from foreign commission houses and agents of foreign manufacturers, who sell the goods consigned to them, generally, at auction, and after paying the duties out of the avails, remit the rest abroad in specie or its equivalent. That the amount of duties should, in such cases, be also retained in specie, can hardly be made a matter of complaint. Our own importing merchants, by whom the residue of the duties is paid, are not only peculiarly interested in maintaining a sound currency, which the measure in question will especially promote, but are, from the nature of their dealings, best able to know when specie will be needed, and to procure it with the least difficulty or sacrifice. Residing, too, almost universally in places where the revenue is received, and where the drafts used by the Government for its disbursements must concentrate, they have every opportunity to obtain and use them in place of specie, should it be for their interest or convenience. Of the number of these drafts, and the facilities they may afford, as well as of the rapidity with which the public funds are drawn and disbursed, an idea may be formed from the fact that, of nearly twenty millions of dollars paid to collectors and receivers during the present year, the average amount in their hands at any one time has not exceeded a million and a half; and of the fifteen millions received by the collector of New York alone during the present year, the average amount held by him, subject to draft during each week, has been less than half a million.

The ease and safety of the operations of the Treasury in keeping the public money, are promoted by the application of its own drafts to the public dues. The objection arising from having them too long outstanding, might be obviated, and they yet made to afford to merchants and banks holding them an equivalent for specie, and in that way greatly lessen the amount actually required. Still less inconvenience will attend the requirement of specie in purchases of public lands. Such purchases, except when made on speculation, are, in general, but single transactions, rarely repeated by the same person; and it is a fact, that for the last year and a half, during which the notes of sound banks have been received, more than a moiety of these payments has been voluntarily made in specie, being a larger proportion than would have been required in three years under the graduation proposed.

It is moreover a principle, than which none is better settled by experience, that the supply of the precious metals will always be found adequate to the uses for which they are required. They abound in countries where no other currency is allowed. In our own States, where small notes are excluded, gold and silver supply their place. When driven to their hiding places by bank suspensions, a little firmness in the community soon restores them in a sufficient quantity for ordinary purposes. Postage and other public dues have been collected in coin, without serious inconvenience, even in States where a depreciated paper currency has existed for years and this, with the aid of Treasury notes for a part of the time, was done without interruption during the suspension of 1837. At the present moment the receipts and disbursements of the Government are made in legal currency in the largest portion of the Union—no one suggests a departure from this rule; and if it can now be successfully carried out, it will be surely attended with even less difficulty when bank notes are again redeemed in specie.

Indeed I cannot think that a serious objection would any where be raised to the receipt and payment of gold and silver in all public transactions, were it not from an apprehension that a surplus in the Treasury might withdraw a large portion of it from circulation, and lock it up unprofitably in the public vaults. It would not, in my opinion, be difficult to prevent such an inconvenience from occurring; but the authentic statements which I have already submitted to you in regard to the actual amount in the public Treasury at any one time during the period embraced in them, and the little probability of a different state of the Treasury for at least some years to come, seem to render it unnecessary to dwell upon it. Congress, moreover, as I have before observed, will in every year have an opportunity to guard against it, should the occurrence of any circumstances lead us to apprehend injury from this source. Viewing the subject in all its aspects, I cannot believe that any period will be more auspicious than the present for the adoption of all measures necessary to maintain the sanctity of our own engagements, and to aid in securing to the community that abundant supply of the precious metals which adds so much to their prosperity, and gives such increased stability to all their dealings.

In a country so commercial as ours, banks in some form will probably always exist; but this serves only to render it the more incumbent on us, notwithstanding the discouragements of the past, to strive in our respective stations to mitigate the evils they produce—to take from them, as rapidly as the obligations of public faith, and a careful consideration of the immediate interests of the community will permit, the unjust character of monopolies; to check, so far as may be practicable by prudent legislation, those temptations of interest, and those opportunities for their dangerous indulgence, which beset them on every side, and to confine them strictly to the performance of their paramount duty, that of aiding the operations of commerce, rather than consulting their own exclusive advantage. These and other salutary reforms may, it is believed, be accomplished without the violation of any of the great principles of the social compact, the observance of which is indispensable to its existence, or interfering in any way with the useful and profitable employment of real capital.

Institutions so framed have existed and still exist elsewhere, giving to commercial intercourse all necessary facilities, without inflating or depreciating the currency, or stimulating speculation. Thus accomplishing their legitimate ends, they have gained the surest guarantee for their protection and encouragement in the good will of the community. Among a people so just as ours the same results could not fail to attend a similar course. The direct supervision of the banks belongs, from the nature of our Government, to the States who authorize them. It is to their Legislatures that the people must mainly look for action on that subject. But as the conduct of the Federal Government in the management of its revenue has also a powerful though less immediate influence upon them, it becomes our duty to see that a proper direction is given to it. While the keeping of the public revenue in a separate and Independent Treasury, and of collecting it in gold and silver, will have a salutary influence on the system of paper credit with which all banks are connected, and thus aid those that are sound and well managed, it will at the same time sensibly check such as are otherwise, by at once withholding the means of extravagance afforded by the public funds, and restraining them from excessive issues of notes which they would be constantly called upon to redeem.

I am aware it has been urged that this control may be best attained and exerted by means of a National Bank. The constitutional objections which I am well known to entertain would prevent me, in any event, from proposing or assenting to that remedy; but in addition to this, I cannot, after past experience, bring myself to think that it can any longer be extensively regarded as effective for such a purpose. The history of the late National Bank, through all its mutations, shows that it was not so. On the contrary, it may, after a careful consideration of the subject, be, I think, safely stated, that at every period of banking excess it took the lead; that in 1817 and 1818, in 1823, in 1831, and in 1834, its vast expansions, followed by distressing contractions, led to those of the State institutions. It swelled and maddened the tides of the banking system, but seldom allayed, or safely directed them. At its few periods only was a salutary control exercised, but an eager desire, on the contrary, exhibited for profit in the first place; and if, afterward, its measures were severe towards other institutions, it was because its own safety compelled it to adopt them. It did not differ from them in principle or in form; its measures emanated from the same spirit of gain; it felt the same temptation to overissues; it suffered from, and was totally unable to avert, those inevitable laws of trade, by which it was itself affected equally with them; and, at least on one occasion, at an early day, it was saved only by extraordinary exertions from the same fate that attended the weakest institution it professed to supervise. In 1837 it failed, equally with others, in redeeming its notes, though the two years allowed by its charter for that purpose had not expired, a large amount of which remains to the present time outstanding. It is true, that having so vast a capital and strengthened by the use of all the revenues of the Government, it possessed more power; but while it was itself, by that circumstance, freed from the control which all banks require, its paramount object and inducement were left the same to make the most for its stockholders, not to regulate the currency of the country. Nor has it, as far as we are advised, been found to be greatly otherwise elsewhere. The national character given to the Bank of England has not prevented excessive fluctuations in their currency, and it proved unable to keep off a suspension of specie payments, which lasted for nearly a quarter of a century. And why should we expect it to be otherwise? A national institution, though deriving its charter from a different source than the State banks, is yet constituted in the same principles; is conducted by men equally exposed to temptation; and is liable to the same disasters; with the additional disadvantage, that its magnitude occasions an extent of confusion and distress, which the mismanagement of smaller institutions could not produce. It can scarcely be doubted, that the recent suspension of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania—of which the effects are felt, not in that State alone, but over half the Union—had its origin in a course of business commenced while it was a national institution; and there is no good reason for supposing, that the same consequences would not have followed, had it still derived its powers from the General Government. It is in vain, when the influences and impulses are the same, to look for a difference in conduct or results. By such exertions, we do, therefore, but increase the mass of paper credit and paper currency, without checking their attendant evils and fluctuations. The extent of power, and the efficiency of organization which we give, so far from being beneficial, are in practice, positively injurious. They strengthen the chain of dependance throughout the Union, subject all parts more certainly to common disaster, and bind every one more effectually, in the first instance, to those favorite commercial cities, and, in the end, to a foreign power. In a word, I cannot but believe that, with the full understanding of the operations of our banking system, which experience has produced, public sentiment is not less opposed to the creation of a national bank, for purposes connected with currency and commerce, than for those connected with the fiscal operations of the Government.

Yet the commerce and currency of the country are suffering evils from the operations of the State banks which cannot and ought not to be overlooked. By their means, we have been flooded with a depreciated paper, which it was evidently the design of the framers of the Constitution to prevent, when they required Congress to "coin money and regulate the value of foreign coins," and when they forbade the States "to coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts," or "pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." If they did not guard more explicitly against the present state of things, it was because they could not have anticipated that the few banks then existing were to swell to an extent which would expel to so great a degree the gold and silver, for which they had provided, from the channels of circulation, and fill them with a currency that defeats the objects they had in view. The remedy for this must chiefly rest with the States from whose legislation it has sprung. No good that might accrue in a particular case from the exercise of powers, not obviously conferred on the General Government, would authorize its interference, or justify a course that might, in the slightest degree, increase, at the expense of the States, the power of the Federal authorities—nor do I doubt that the States will apply the remedy. Within the last few years events have appealed to them too strongly to be disregarded. They have seen that the Constitution, though theoretically adhered to, is subverted in practice; that while on the statue books there is no legal tender but gold and silver, no law impairing the obligations of contracts, yet that, in point of fact, the privileges conferred on banking corporations have made their notes the currency of the country; that the obligations imposed by these notes are violated under the impulses of interest or convenience; and that the number and power of the persons connected with these corporations, or placed under their influence, give them a fearful weight when their interest is in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution and laws. To the people it is immaterial whether these results are produced by open violations of the letter, or by the workings of a system of which the result is the same. An inflexible execution, even of the existing statues of most of the States, would redress many evils now endured; would effectually show the banks the dangers of mismanagement which impunity encourages them to repeat; and would teach all corporations the useful lesson that they are the subjects of the law and the servants of the people. What is still wanting to effect these objects must be sought in additional legislation; or, if that be inadequate, in such further constitutional grants or restrictions as may bring us back into the path from which we have so widely wandered.

In the mean time, it is the duty of the General Government to co-operate with the States by a wise exercise of its constitutional powers, and the enforcement of its existing laws. The extent to which it may do so by further enactments, I have already adverted to, and the wisdom of Congress may yet enlarge them. But, above all, it is incumbent upon us to hold erect the principles of morality and law, constantly executing our own contracts in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and thus serving as a rallying point by which our whole country may be brought back to that safe and honored standard.

Our people will not long be insensible to the extent of the burdens entailed upon them by the false system that has been operating on their sanguine, energetic, and industrious character; nor to the means necessary to extricate themselves from these embarrassments. The weight which presses upon a large portion of the people and the States, is an enormous debt, foreign and domestic. The foreign debt of our States, corporations, and men of business, can scarcely be less than two hundred millions of dollars, requiring more than ten millions of dollars a year to pay the interest. This sum has to be paid out of the exports of the country, and must of necessity cut off imports to that extent, or plunge the country more deeply in debt from year to year. It is easy to see that the increase of this foreign debt must augment the annual demand on the exports to pay the interest

tion of the comforts which it now brings us, we might have our gigantic banking institutions, and splendid, but, in many instances, profitless, railroads and canals, absorbing, to a great extent, in interest upon the capital borrowed to construct them, the surplus fruits of national industry for years to come, and securing to posterity no adequate return for the comforts which the labors of their hands might otherwise have secured. It is not by the increase of this debt that relief is to be sought, but in its diminution. Upon this point, there is, I am happy to say, hope before us; not so much in the return of confidence abroad, which will enable the States to borrow more money, as in a change of public feeling at home, which prompts our people to pause in their career, and think of the means by which debts are to be paid before they are contracted. If we would escape embarrassment, public and private, we must cease to run in debt, except for objects of necessity, or such as will yield a certain return. Let the faith of the States, corporations, and individuals, already pledged, be kept with the most punctilious regard. It is due to our national character, as well as to justice, that this should on the part of each be a fixed principle of conduct. But it behooves us all to be more chary in pledging it hereafter. By ceasing to run in debt, and applying the surplus of our crops and incomes to the discharge of existing obligations, buying less and selling more, and managing all affairs, public and private, with strict economy and frugality, we shall see our country soon recover from a temporary depression, arising not from natural and permanent causes, but from those I have enumerated, and advance with renewed vigor in her career of prosperity.

Fortunately for us, at this moment, when the balance of trade is greatly against us, and the difficulty of meeting it enhanced by the disturbed state of our money affairs, the bounties of Providence have come to relieve us from the consequences of past errors. A faithful application of the immense results of the labor of the last season will afford partial relief for the present, and perseverance in the same course will, in due season, accomplish the rest. We have had full experience, in times past, of the extraordinary results which can, in this respect, be brought about in a short period, by the united and well directed efforts of a community like ours. Our surplus profits, the energy and industry of our population, and the wonderful advantages which Providence has bestowed upon our country, in its climate, its various productions indispensable to other nations, will in due time, afford abundant means to perfect the most useful of those objects, for which States have been plunging themselves of late in embarrassment and debt, without imposing on ourselves or our children such fearful burdens.

But let it be indelibly engraved on our minds that relief is not to be found in expedients. Indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money, or by changing the form of the debt. The balance of trade is not to be turned in our favor by creating new demands upon us abroad. Our currency cannot be improved by the creation of new banks, or more issues from those which now exist. Although these devices sometimes appear to give temporary relief, they almost invariably aggravate the evil in the end. It is only by retrenchment and reform, by curtailing public and private expenditures, by paying our debts, and by reforming our banking system, that we are to expect effectual relief, security for the future, and an enduring prosperity. In shaping the institutions and policy of the General Government so as to promote, as far as it can with its limited powers, these important ends, you may rely on my most cordial co-operation.

That there should have been, in the progress of recent events, doubts in many quarters, and in some a heated opposition to every change, cannot surprise us. Doubts are properly attendant on all reform; and it is peculiarly in the nature of such abuses as we are now encountering to seek to perpetuate their power by means of the influence they have been permitted to acquire. It is their result, if not their object, to gain for the few an ascendency over the many, by vesting to them a monopoly of the currency, the medium through which most of the wants of mankind are supplied—to produce throughout society a chain of dependence which leads all classes to look to privileged associations for the means of speculation and extravagance,—to nourish, in preference to the manly virtues that give dignity to human nature, a craving desire for luxurious enjoyment and sudden wealth, which renders those who seek them dependent on those who supply them—to substitute for republican simplicity and economical habits a sickly appetite for effeminate indulgence, and an imitation of that reckless extravagance which impoverished and enslaved the industrious people of foreign lands; and at last, to fix upon us, instead of those equal political rights, the acquisition of which was alike the object and supposed reward of our revolutionary struggle, a system of exclusive privileges conferred by partial legislation. To remove the influences which had thus gradually grown up among us—to deprive them of their deceptive advantages—to test them by the light of wisdom and truth—to oppose the force which they concentrate in their support—all this was necessarily the work of time, even among a people so enlightened and pure as that of the United States. In most other countries, perhaps, it could only be accomplished through that series of revolutionary movements, which are too often found necessary to effect any great and radical reform; but it is the crowning merit of our institutions, that they create and nourish, in the vast majority of our people, a disposition and a power peaceably to remedy abuses which elsewhere cause the effusion of rivers of blood, and the sacrifice of thousands of the human race. The result thus far is most honorable to the self denial, the intelligence, and the patriotism of our citizens; it justifies the confident hope that they will carry through the reform which has been so well begun, and that they will go still farther than they have yet gone in illustrating the important truth, that a people as free and enlightened as ours, will, whenever it becomes necessary, show themselves to be indeed capable of self-government, by voluntarily adopting appropriate remedies for every abuse, and submitting to temporary sacrifices, however great, to ensure their permanent welfare.

My own exertions for the furtherance of these desirable objects have been bestowed throughout my official career with a zeal that is nourished by ardent wishes for the welfare of my country, and by an unlimited reliance on the wisdom that marks its ultimate decision on all great and controverted questions. Impressed with the solemn obligations imposed upon me by the Constitution, desirous also of laying before my fellow-citizens, with whose confidence and support I have been so highly honored, such measures as appear to me conducive to their prosperity—and anxious to submit to their fullest consideration the grounds upon which my opinions are formed, I have on this, as on preceding occasions, freely offered my views on those points of domestic policy that seem, at the present time, most prominently to require the action of the Government. I know that they will receive from Congress that full and able consideration which the importance of the subjects merits, and I can repeat the assurance heretofore made, that I shall cheerfully and readily co-operate with you in every measure that will tend to promote the welfare of the Union.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, December 2, 1839.

We heard yesterday an anecdote, which we publish as serving as a relief in these dark times, by exhibiting the bright side of human nature. Some time since a widow applied to a gentleman of this city for advice, as to the manner of investing some hundreds of dollars which she had saved during a life of industry. By his advice she placed it in the stock of the ill-fated Schuylkill Bank. As soon as it was ascertained that all was gone there, this gentleman immediately purchased securities to the amount advised by him to be so invested, and handed them to her.—*N. American.*

We see that a Van Buren paper in this State has the impudence to speak of Gen. Harrison as a Federalist. The General was an ardent supporter of the Administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, from each of whom he received distinguished proofs of confidence and respect.

Raleigh Register.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1840.

We this day commence the *Sixteenth Year* of our connection with the Observer as its Editor. After much of discouragement in the early years of our Editorial career, we can look back upon the past eight or ten years with gratitude and pleasure, as exhibiting an extent of public confidence which we scarcely hoped to acquire. At no period have we had more reason for thankfulness, than now, for the liberal appreciation of what we have been able to do for the promotion of sound principles, and for the kind indulgence to our many short-comings.

Circumstances having denied us time to make out the accounts of our subscribers, as usual on the first of each year, we hope those who are in arrears will not wait for a more particular *dun* than this notice.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—The feelings of this community were deeply excited and outraged on Monday last, by an occurrence which will probably result in the death of a young gentleman of extensive and highly respectable connections, by the hands of another, also most respectably connected. There are various statements current relative to the origin and progress of the affair; but it does not become us, pending the legal proceedings, to do more than state, that in consequence of some previous altercation, a rencounter took place between Mr. Duncan MacRae, Jr. and Mr. John W. Ochiltree, in which the latter received a pistol ball in his head. It is feared that the wound is mortal, though Mr. Ochiltree is still living, (Tuesday afternoon,) and in full possession of his mental faculties. He is about 24 years of age, and his probable premature fate is a subject of deep grief to a large circle of relatives and friends.

Mr. MacRae, (who is still younger than Mr. Ochiltree,) was arrested, having made no effort to avoid arrest, and is now undergoing examination before the Magistrate's Court.

THE MESSAGE.—There is so little that is new or interesting in this document, that we feel inclined to pass it by without remark. There is the same preaching of economy, opposed to practice; the same denunciation of the credit system, also opposed to practice, and the same hostility to banks, especially the U. S. Bank, the same strenuous recommendation of the Sub-Treasury, which have characterized the Messages for some years past.

If the professions of strict economy are to be any thing else but professions, we shall rejoice, not only for the sake of economy itself, but for the evidence it will afford that the people's denunciations of the extravagance of the administration have done some good, and that the Executive feels that he stands on tickish ground, and must exercise the utmost circumspection to save himself in the coming contest. It will be observed, however, that *"the whole revenue accruing from customs and from the sales of public lands,* IS NOT MORE, (mark that!) will *undoubtedly* be wanted to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, under the most prudent administration of its affairs." This certainly does not look much like economy. He estimates the expenditures of the past year at twenty-six millions, (just double the extravagant expenditures of Mr. Adams's administration,) and says that the *estimates* for the coming year, having been subjected to the severest scrutiny, will not exceed twenty-one millions. We shall see.

The President's deprecation of a public debt is amusing, when it is recollected that his administration has been the first to create a public debt, in time of peace. It was by his recommendation that 20 millions of Treasury notes were issued.

The President renews his recommendation of a law to make the use of public money for private purposes *felony*. We hope the law will be passed; but we entirely concur in the following remarks from the Richmond Whig:—

"We believe that the principle of appointment must be changed—the practice of distributing the offices of the public as rewards to unprincipled partisans—the root of the whole evil—must be abandoned, and the old Jeffersonian rule ("is he honest? is he capable? is he faithful to the Constitution?") established, before we shall find the offices of the Government occupied by honest, capable and patriotic men. But Mr. Van Buren thinks differently. He affects to believe, that men are honest only from the fear of punishment, and that rogues will make faithful officers, if you threaten them with severe penalties for the breach of trust."

We are indebted to the Hon. Messrs. Doherty and Strange for pamphlet copies of the President's Message and Secretary of the Treasury's Report.

THE MAILS! THE MAILS!—We have not had a mail in regular time for a week or ten days. Sometimes we get none, but generally they arrive a day after they are due. The great snow storm at the North accounts for, if it does excuse these repeated failures.

The Carolinian quotes from the Old Dominion, a paragraph asserting that "it is probably known to every body that Gen. Harrison is an open, zealous, uncompromising abolitionist." As the Tory papers have been challenged to produce one word ever spoken or written by Gen. Harrison, or one act of his life, which would justify them in making so foul a charge, and have been unable to show it, but still continue to make the charge,—it is due to the cause of truth and justice to pronounce the charge a BASE SLANDER AND FALSEHOOD.

Some member of Congress lately *insinuated* what the Old Dominion has openly asserted. And how was it met? Mr. Proffit, a talented Whig member from Indiana, rose and declared, to the House and to the world, that it was a base slander, and he challenged gentlemen to the proof. No proof was offered, because no proof exists.

FOREIGN.—The South America, at New York, brings Liverpool dates to the 22d ult, six days later than before.

Money affairs are getting better; but American stocks were no better. The Duke of Wellington had been seriously ill, but was out of danger. There was no doubt that the Queen is to marry Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg, in April or May next.

Cotton had risen ⅛ to ¼d. but again receded in part. Sales to a fair extent. The news produced no change in New York.

Mr. Webster and family have arrived at New York.

DEFALCATION.—Paymaster R. A. Forsyth of the U. S. Army, (said to be a son of Secretary Forsyth,) has been dismissed from the Army, by order of the President, for a defalcation of about $15,000 in his accounts.

The Cheraw Gazette is right. The complaint of Georgia and Virginia is not that the Governor of Maine refused to deliver up runaways, but that they refused to deliver up persons who aided in carrying off the runaways.

CONGRESS.—The length of the Message confines us to a brief summary of the proceedings of Congress.

Our last paper left the House engaged on Mr. Wise's resolution relative to the right of the New Jersey members to seats. Mr. Adams delivered a long speech on the subject; and after much discussion, Mr. Wise withdrew his resolution and another was substituted to test the question; when the vote was taken and resulted, 112 for their right, 116 against it. The votes were as before, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Pickens, and Mr. Fisher voting with the Administration.

The Rules of the last Congress were next adopted, the Whigs making an unsuccessful effort to restore the ballot instead of the *viva voce* mode of electing officers.

The House then proceeded to the choice of Clerk, and Hugh A. Garland was re-elected. Garland (Adm.) 118, M. St. Clair Clarke (Whig) 105, and R. C. Mason (Cons.) 8. The Nullifiers united with the Administration in electing Mr. Garland. The Speaker voted for Clarke. Of the N. C. Delegation, Messrs. Bynum, Conner, Fisher, Hawkins, Hill, Montgomery, McKay and Shepard voted for Garland; and Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Rayner, Stanly, and Williams for Clarke.

Roderick Dorsey was elected Sergeant at Arms. Dorsey 141, Dr. Wm. Jones 76. Mr. Follansbee was re-elected Doorkeeper, 130 to 88. Mr. Hunter Assistant Doorkeeper, and Mr. McCormick Postmaster of the House.

The next election in order being that of Printer to the House, Mr. Stanly offered a resolution to put out the printing to the lowest bidder. On this a long debate arose, in which many Whigs urged the adoption of the resolution as a measure of economy, some asserting that it would save $100,000 a year. The debate continued through most of Monday and Tuesday, on the evening of which latter day, the House adjourned over for Christmas till Friday morning.

The Message was transmitted to both Houses on Tuesday. In the Senate, after a eulogy from Mr. Allen, 10,000 copies of the Message, and 1500 of the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed. In the House no order was taken respecting the Message, the election of Printer having precedence.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances was also received on Tuesday, and 5000 copies ordered to be printed by the Senate.

The following public bills were introduced, read twice, and referred:

By Mr. WRIGHT: A bill more effectually to secure the public money in the hands of officers and agents of the Government, and to punish defaulters.

By Mr. CLAY, of Ala.: A bill for the reduction and graduation of the price of public lands.

By Mr. PRENTISS: A bill to establish a board of commissioners to hear and examine claims against the United States.

The Tory papers are evidently acting in concert in the effort to exclude the facts of the New Jersey case from their readers. It is remarkable, for instance, that neither the Standard nor the Carolinian has published one line of the regularly reported proceedings of Congress. All that their readers can be trusted with, are their own and the Globe's editorials, and the letters of a thorough partizan in the Standard, who does not scruple to assert falsehood in justification of the outrage committed on the rights of New Jersey.

As an instance, this writer says that the five Tories are "proved and admitted by the Whigs themselves to have a majority of the votes of the sovereign people of New Jersey, given at the polls."—Now the fact is directly in conflict with this statement. If the Standard had published the proceedings of the House, instead of this one-sided statement, its readers would have seen that the New Jersey Whigs *expressly deny* that the Tories had a majority of the "sovereign people." What they did admit was, that they had a majority made up of the "sovereign people" *and aliens;* but they positively affirmed their ability to prove that they themselves have a majority of the *legal* votes.

Again: The writer says that the returns made to the Governor showed a majority for the Tories. This is not so. The returns of Millville and South Amboy were not made to the Governor, because of alleged fraud; and thus, of the returns made to the Governor, the Whigs had a majority.

These are but samples of the stuff which the Standard palms off upon the people for a true account of the doings of Congress.

The Western Carolinian, we are surprised to see, in taking a very one-sided view of the subject, among other errors less glaring, says, that the Secretary of State of New Jersey is the returning officer. We of course have not the law of New Jersey, but it was stated in Congress, and not denied, that the Secretary has not, by law, any thing whatever to do with the election. He is a volunteer on the subject, and it has been said was bribed to give the certificate he did.

It cannot be denied that *some* persons are entitled to represent New Jersey in Congress. Under the Constitution and Laws she is entitled to *six* seats in the House. The Tories have voted that she shall have but *one*. They first decided that the five Whigs were not entitled, and then that their five opponents were not entitled. One of these decisions must have been wrong. If the Tories were not duly elected, the Whigs were. *Every member of the House, Whig and Tory, voted that the five Tories were not entitled to seats.*

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of profits for the past six months, of 4 per cent.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature has granted the loan of $600,000 in 6 per cent. State Stock, asked by the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company. This will relieve the Company of its pressing embarrassments. Vardry McBee, Esq. formerly of Lincolnton, is the President of the road, in place of Gen. Hayne.

The Columbia Telescope has been discontinued, for want of patronage. It refused to follow Mr. Calhoun into the Administration ranks, and thus lost its subscribers. An agricultural paper, called the Southern Planter, will be issued from the same office.

The Georgetown American says that the Bank of Georgetown has not suspended specie payments.

The Carolinian thinks that the Observer "must become some day a scurrilous print." We beg it to dismiss its fears. Not having the slightest design to interfere with the peculiar business of the Carolinian, we have no wish or intention to become scurrilous. One paper of that kind is sufficient for this community; and the Carolinian has a monopoly.

It is a never failing witticism of the Carolinian, to call the Whigs "all the decency." It appears to quote this as a remark of the Whigs themselves. It is needless to say that no *Whig* was so stupid as to be its author.

The Standard of the 17th *believed* Gen. Harrison had proposed a law in Ohio to sell white men. The Standard of the 24th re-asserts the slander, without any *if or and*, as a fact; and adds, that Gen. Harrison proposed, in Congress, to appropriate the surplus revenue of the General Government for the emancipation of the slaves. Now this is not in accordance with the usual cunning of the Standard. When Gen. Harrison was in Congress, so far from having any surplus to appropriate, the nation was deeply in debt, and remained in debt for about ten years after he left Congress. So much for that slander. But it is not the last we shall hear of it. It will go the rounds, and the next retailer will probably swear to its truth.

Let it be recollected, that *before the Harrisburg Convention*, the Standard charged Henry Clay with being an abolitionist; but, after the Convention, it said, that Mr. Clay was not nominated *because he was not an abolitionist!*

After this the reader cannot be at a loss what credit to give to the stories it may trump up about Gen. Harrison.

The Carolinian says it has "always looked upon Gen. Harrison as a Federalist, and has no doubt that he was a Federalist in time of the last war with England." If the Federalists opposed the war, as history informs us, what sort of a Federalist was he, who fought and conquered at the head of the army, during the war? And what sort of a Republican was Van Buren, who opposed Mr. Madison, along with the Federalists?

On this subject, the Richmond Whig gives the following extract of a letter from "a distinguished gentleman of Ohio," the original of which is in the hands of the Editors of the Whig, open to inspection:—

"In reply to your question, whether General Harrison was a Federalist or not, I answer, without hesitation, that he was not. I became personally and intimately acquainted with him, at Cincinnati, in the year 1796, and we were in the habit of almost daily intercourse, from that time till 1800, when he was appointed Governor of Indiana. I was a Federalist, and advocated the claims of Mr. Adams to the Presidency. General Harrison was, in profession and practice, a Republican of the Jefferson school, and warmly advocated the claims of Mr. Jefferson. During the period from 1796 to 1800, I conversed and argued with him repeatedly—I maintaining my prejudice for Mr. Adams, and he supporting his for Mr. Jefferson. It was my sincere belief that he was in an error, but it was not in my power to make any impression on his mind, or to influence, in the least degree, his attachment to Mr. Jefferson, or to shake the confidence he reposed in the correctness of his political principles.

"My knowledge, therefore, enables me to affirm positively, that Gen. Harrison was not a Federalist, and that he never belonged to that party, but that he acted in direct opposition to their views."

The Carolinian sneers at Gen. Harrison, because he "issues jury and witness tickets at a county court clerk's table;" and says, "let the cobbler stick to his last." He has, says the Carolinian, "been a man of too little consequence to make the slightest impression on public opinion one way or another." What a pity it is that the Harrisburg Convention, composed of 240 Delegates from 22 States, had not consulted the Carolinian, and found how utterly insignificant Gen. Harrison was in the eye of that bright luminary. They would surely not have weighed his services in both Houses of Congress,—as Governor of the North Western Territory,—and as a brave and successful soldier,—as a feather in comparison with the opinion of the Carolinian. Of what consequence was it that Gen. Harrison received the votes of seven States at the last election? Or that he has faithfully and usefully served his country in various stations for thirty years? These things are nothing when the North Carolinian denounces him as of too little consequence.

But for a party which *professes* to be the exclusive friend of the poor man, to object to a candidate because he occupies an humble station, shows at once the cloven foot. It is the glory of our institutions that no man is born with a title to the honors and offices of the Republic; and that no one is too humble to aspire to them. But the Tory aristocrats, with all their professions of democracy upon their lips, object to the Whig candidate, that he is a poor man, that he lives in a log cabin, that he is only clerk of a court, and that he is of too little consequence. Gen. Harrison was not selected *because* he is a poor man; but because he is an honest and capable man, who has served his country faithfully, holds sound Whig principles, and is popular with the people.

But the Carolinian wishes to know whether Gen. Harrison was a Federalist or a Republican during the last war? We can answer that question. The Carolinian will scarcely deny that the Federalists opposed the war, and opposed Mr. Madison, who commenced it. Mr. Van Buren supported Mr. Clinton, the Federal or peace candidate in opposition to Mr. Madison. But Gen. Harrison supported the war. He was appointed to command the army, which he led on to victory at the river Raisin, at Malden, and at Fort Meigs. These things are matters of history, and it might have been supposed that the learned Editor of the Carolinian would have known something about them.

The Carolinian also wishes to know how Gen. Harrison stands affected on the subject of slavery! We can answer that question too. Mr. Van Buren voted that no new State should be admitted into the Union unless it agreed to abolish slavery. Gen. Harrison voted to admit Missouri without any restriction.

The Carolinian wants Gen. Harrison to come out with his principles. If it will have a little patience, we doubt not it will be satisfied.

Levis, the late Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, who made his exit from Philadelphia as soon as his fraud was discovered, has succeeded in eluding the vigilance of his pursuers, by embarking on board a vessel for Liverpool. He has gone to join Swartwout and Price.

It has been more than once stated in the Globe that the New Jersey Members, whose seats have been refused to them by the House of Representatives, are *abolitionists*. We are requested by a citizen of New Jersey, who is now in this city, to state that this intimation is false, and must be known to be so by those who make it, inasmuch as the Journals of the last Congress show that these gentlemen voted against what is called abolitionism, on all occasions, in all its various forms.—*National Intelligencer.*

The administration presses, contemptuously speak of Gen. Harrison, "as a Mr. Harrison." Very well. They are not acquainted with him yet. They don't know him now. They'll know him better *hereafter!*

Alex. Gaz.

This is a good omen. The same presses—the Albany Argus and Richmond Enquirer especially,—were in the habit about '24 of speaking in the same contemptuous tone of Gen. Jackson, "*a Mr.* Jackson." Do you recollect neighbour?—*Richmond Whig.*

The last Raleigh Standard copies an editorial article from the Baltimore Republican, in which this sentence occurs:

"We have always regarded Mr. Adams as being totally dishonest, and his conduct in reference to this matter (the contested seats) proves beyond all doubt that such is the fact; and so utterly reckless is he, that in a case so perfectly plain, he is not ashamed to show his dishonesty."

In same Standard, is published a Washington letter, copied from the same Baltimore Republican, in which this sentence occurs:

"The Whigs will not gain much by placing Mr. Adams in the Chair. He will not obey their will nor their wishes, if they conflict with his sense of duty."

We quote these merely to ask the Standard, in the name of its readers, which they must believe.—*Wilmington Chronicle*

A young lady at an examination in grammar, was asked why the noun bachelor was singular.—She replied immediately, and with much naivete, because it is very singular they don't get married.

With a species of disingenuousness, condemned by all unprejudiced men, some of the Administration party, especially those in the Legislature of Virginia, have insinuated that General Harrison is friendly to the Abolitionists. We say insinuated, for they have not had the manliness to make the charge openly. We feel authorized to say, that the insinuation is as false as the direct charge would be base. Gen. Harrison has no political or personal communion with the Abolitionists. He is opposed utterly to all their schemes and projects. He is opposed to their proceedings with regard to the District of Columbia, and he is in favor of maintaining the rights of the South, as guaranteed in the Constitution of the U. States.

Alexandria Gazette.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Students of Donaldson Academy, on Monday the 23d inst., on motion, John B. Borden was called to the Chair, and Geo. W. Mitchael was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by the Chairman, a committee was appointed, consisting of the following persons, viz: Dugald B. McLauchlin, John P. McLean and Sterling E. Langdon, who submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, in the course of events, the period has arrived, when, with feelings blended with pleasure and regret, we, about to be separated from our faithful and worthy Instructer, the Rev. Simeon Colton, avail ourselves of the present opportunity of expressing our sincere gratitude and abiding attachment for him: Be it therefore

Resolved, That Mr. Colton, as Governor and Instructer, has at all times discharged his duty towards us with untiring diligence.

Be it further Resolved, That he is entitled to our unfeigned thanks for the deep interest he has always manifested for our temporal, moral and spiritual welfare.

Be it Resolved, That in our opinion he merits the good will of this community for past services, and is worthy of future confidence.

Resolved further, That it is our wish that he may prove eminently successful in discharging the duties devolving upon him in his present undertaking, and that ere long he may have the proud recollection of having consummated the desired nuptials of the Cape Fear and Yadkin,—and that he may return to the bosom of his family amidst the greetings of friends and the acclamations of a generous and noble people, whose confidence and affection may he enjoy through life.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the North Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer, with a request for publication.

JOHN B. BORDEN, *Chairman.*

GEO. W. MITCHAEL, *Secretary.*

☞ **The subscriber having received** an appointment from the Board of Internal Improvement as general Agent in connection with a proposed Western Rail Road, to take effect from the first of January, hereby gives notice that he is ready to enter upon the duties of his appointment. Books for subscription, under the direction of Commissioners appointed in different counties, will be opened. Any information, or communication, connected with the subscription to the stock, or the general concern, may be made to the subscriber at this place.

SIMEON COLTON.

Fayetteville, January 1, 1840. 78tf

☞ The communication of "A Whig," from Anson county, is crowded out this week.

MARRIED,

On Christmas'eve, by the Rev. Evander McNair, Mr. JOHN C. BAKER, of Richmond County, to Miss SUSAN, only daughter of Willis Council Esq. of Bladen.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 19th inst., Mr. PETER ROSS, a native of Spain, but for many years a resident of that place.

Died, of a very lingering disease, at his residence in Richmond county, on the 14th inst., Mr. BENJAMIN DUMAS, aged 70 years and 4 months. In the death of this excellent man, his affectionate wife and children have suffered a sorely distressing bereavement. For many years, Mr. D. had lived where he died; had brought up, by the aid of his devoted wife, a large family of children, the most of whom he had the pleasure to see settled and succeeding well in the world, before he died. That he might witness the prosperity and welfare of his family, was about all, I believe, for which Mr. D. desired to live longer; if, indeed, he did desire it. For many months, aye, years, he spoke frequently of his approaching dissolution, and always with so much calmness and serenity, as fully to satisfy his friends of his sincerity in what he frequently expressed, viz: that he was willing to die whenever it should please the Lord to take him away from this earth. The neighbors of the deceased have reason to regret much the departure of their friend, for he was an agreeable, kind and obliging man. And, perhaps, there were none that meddled less in other men's matters, than did Mr. Dumas. If, in this last respect, all were just such men as our departed friend, there would be better living in many a neighborhood. As a politician he was, as in every thing else, firm and decisive. He was a substantial *Whig*. As a christian, he was a pious man, and had been for the space of about 40 years a member of the Baptist Church. During this term of years his christian deportment had been such as to win their confidence and comfort his surviving family and friends with the hope that

"He sleeps in Jesus and is blest."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Dec. 26, Steamer Henrietta and boat Post Boy, with Salt, Molasses, Coffee, &c., for Hall & Johnson, H. & E. J. Lilly, C. J. Orrell, S. A. Mims, J. W. Sandford, Capt. Bradford, Joseph Baker, E. W. Willkings, S. W. Tillinghast, Yarbrough & Ray, Boon, Caison & Co., G. McNeill, L. Mallett, C. T. Haigh, Cook & Co., J. Huske & Son, B. Rose, E. J. Hale and A. W. Steele, of this place; and for Patterson & Martin, J. & W. Martin, W. P. Waugh, M. Q. Waddell and R. Smith, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Steamer Henrietta and boat Nelson, with Produce.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

December 19.—Schr. Morning Star from Charleston. 20.—Brig Hellespont from Guadaloupe; Schr. Postmaster from Ocracocke. 21.—Brig Caroline E. Platt and Schr. H. Lawrence from New York. 23.—Brig Argali from Havana. 25.—Brigs Napoleon from Guadaloupe, Echo from Havana; Schrs. John from Turk's Island, Canary and Regulus from New York; Sloop Stranger from Savannah.

DEPARTURES.

December 17.—Brigs Temperance for Guadaloupe, Charles for Barbadoes; Schr. Julia for Jamaica. 21.—Brigs Fox for Barbadoes, Mentor for Matanzas. 26. Schr. Morning Star for New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JANUARY 1.

Brandy, peach,	45	a 50	Lime,	$2½	a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	37	a 42	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	11	a 12½	Mackerel,		$9
Beeswax,	23	a 25	Molasses,	35	a 37
Butter,	17	a 22	Oats,	40	
Bale Rope,	8	a 12	Oil, Linseed	80	a 90
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	7½	
Cotton,	8½	a 9½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	18	a 26	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Sugar, brown,	8	a 12½
Corn,	55	a 60	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	18	a 20	Salt,	80	a 90
Flour, new	$4½	a $5	Sack,	$2½	a $3
Feathers,	45		Tallow,	11	
Flaxseed,	$1	a $1 20	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 5
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat, new	75	a 80
Iron,	5½	a 6	Whiskey,	40	
Lard,	12		Wool,	17	a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—DECEMBER 27.

Turpentine $1 75 a $1 90; Tar 90; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 10 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse 35 a 45; Rice 3 12½ a 3 50.

Turpentine dull. Tar do. Lumber abundant and dull. Staves plenty. Flour do. Salt abundant.

CHERAW MARKET—December 27.

Bacon 11 to 12; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 8 to 9; Corn 62½; Flour 4 75; Feathers 40 to 45; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 45 to 50; Nails, cut, 7¾ to 9; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 3 25 to 3 50.

NEW YORK MARKET—Dec. 26.

Cotton, active sales at last week's prices, 9 to 11. Corn 56. Flour firm at 6 00.

Warsaw Stage.

CHANGE OF HOUR FOR DEPARTURE.

THE Warsaw Stage now leaves Fayetteville at 2 P. M. instead of 4 P. M. on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays. The change is made so as to connect with the Cars at Warsaw.

BAKER & BLOCKER.

Dec. 27, 1839. 79-1w

HIDES.

5000 LBS. dry Salted HIDES, for sale by

A. W. STEEL.

December 30, 1839. 78-3w

Horses for sale.

TWO HORSES for sale, apply to

COOK & CO.

January 1, 1840. 78-4w

Negroes to Hire.

WILL be hired at the Market House, on Wednesday the 1st January, 1840, several families of NEGROES, and some Real Property rented.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.

☞ S. W. T. tenders his services to those having Slaves to hire.

December 28, 1839. 78-1w

Notice.

ALL persons who have Guns or Pistols or Locks, or any thing in the line of business, repaired at E. A. Harper's Gunsmith Shop in Fayetteville, N. C., will call at Mr. James Martine's Tin Shop, on Hay Street, for them.

January 1, 1840. 78-1m

Notice.

THE Subscriber, wishing to move to the West, offers for sale his PLANTATION in Johnston County, containing 2156 acres, including a dower of 587 acres, 1569 acres in fee. I will sell 1569 acres, and throw the dower in, which can be bought low. There is, cleared within the last three years, Land enough to produce fifty bales of Cotton; there is a two story Dwelling, all other necessary out-houses, a Grist Mill, the toll of which is good for sixty or seventy barrels of Corn a year, with a pair of Cologne Stones 4 feet 4 inches in diameter, which cost $100 in New York. Any person wishing to reside in North Carolina cannot suit themselves better.—The Land is good, handsome situation, good range, &c. The Land can be bought for three dollars per acre, cash. It lies on the main road leading from Smithfield to Sampson Court House, and is within 24 miles of the Wilmington Rail Road.

R. W. SNEAD.

Johnston County, Dec. 24, 1839. 78-4w

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having the above signature. The true sold only by

COMSTOCK & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.

SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by

M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Eldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street. Address,

COMSTOCK & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by

M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 1, 1840. 78-cowly

$100 REWARD.

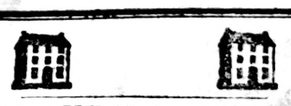
STOLEN from the Subscriber, living in Marion District, S. C., about the 1st ultimo, a Negro woman named TENA, between 28 and 30 years of age, about five feet high, has a mark on the head, occasioned by having the scull broken, and likewise a mark on the left foot, occasioned by a cut with an axe; rather broad across the shoulders, with a small waist.

She has heretofore been in the possession of a colored man named WILLIAM DANIEL, who, I have reason to believe, has carried her off, he having left Marion District about the 1st ultimo. Said Daniel is a dark complected man, with a strong resemblance to an Indian, tolerably tall, very active and quick spoken. It is supposed that he has gone to the South West.

I will give a reward of $50 for the recovery of said woman, and a reward of $50 to any person who will bring the said Daniel back to Marion District, or $100 for them both.

ANN MURCHISON.

January 1, 1840. 78-3wpd



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambrics, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 200 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

November 5, 1839. 70tf

WINES.

OLD MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Malaga, Claret and white Wine, by the quarter cask or gallon; Claret and Muscat in bottles; Dart Brand Champaign in quart and pint bottles; Lime Juice and Lemon Syrup; London Porter in quart or pint bottles; Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin and West India Rum. Also, a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Alsp. Spts. Turpentine, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, Soap, Starch, Nuts, Raisins, West India Preserves, Glass, Cotton Yarn, Indigo, Spice, &c. &c. For sale by

M. V. JONES.

November 12, 1839. 71tf

Matchless Sanative.

THE above invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Bostick & McKenzie's Store, Richmond county, N. C.

T. BOSTICK, P. M.

November 5, 1839. 72-2m

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Sattinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Lane, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambrics, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taglioni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10-1-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linnen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambs-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop American and English Bitster, German, and Cast Steel, Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves

November 25, 1839. 73-*tf*.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

I keep constantly on hand for sale, that incomparable Medicine, "MATCHLESS SANATIVE," which has performed so many astonishing cures in consumption and other diseases of the lungs. Also, I have a quantity of selected BADEN CORN for sale, raised from seed direct from the original grower, *Thos. N. Baden* of Maryland. This Corn will yield fully one-third more off of the ground than any other Corn, and of excellent quality. Price, $1 50 per bushel.

ROBT. WOODY, P. M.

Mudlick, Chatham Co. N. C., Nov. 29, 1839.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in store, opposite the La Fayette Hotel the following GOODS, which will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or good Paper.

109 BAGS Rio and Cuba COFFEE.
16 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
2 Boxes Havanna Brown do.
300 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
20 Bags Almonds and Brazil Nuts.
50 Boxes and ½ 1/4s. Sugar and Soda Biscuit and Crackers.
100 Boxes and qr. Boxes Raisins.
10 Baskets Champagne Wine.
4 Do. Salad Oil.
20 Qr. Casks Sweet Malaga and other Wines.
20 Cases Hats and Shoes.
12 Crates and Casks Crockery, (some very fine.)
75 Kegs Nails.
20 Bbls. Copperas.
24 Qr. Boxes Spanish Cigars.
50 Boxes Bar Soap.
25 Cases Claret Wine.
10 Doz. Windsor Chairs.

Shoe Blacking, London Porter, Cotton Cards, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Carolina Brooms, Candy, Preserved Ginger, Havanna Sweetmeats, Seal Skin Caps, Table Salt, Pickles, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10 Cases Domestics, Prints, and other Dry Goods, direct from the manufactories

SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.

October 28.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure.)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

November 20, 1839. 72tf

GREAT STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his extensive stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c., comprising all articles usually kept in a Book Store, purchased by himself for Cash in New York, and to be sold low.

E. J. HALE.

October 23.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to,

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by

WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

DAVID SHAW,
CONFECTIONER AND GROCER.

HAS just received from New York the following articles, which he offers low for cash:—

Bunch Raisins,	Coffee and Cheese,
Currants and Citron,	Sup. Spanish Cigars,
Soft shell Almonds,	Do. Maccoboy Snuff,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,	Scotch Snuff, in bottles,
Butter Crackers,	Oil of Lemon and Oil of Peppermint,
Water ditto,	Essence of Peppermint,
Cassia and Cloves,	Port Wine, and Old Madeira ditto,
Nutmegs and Mace,	Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
Saltpetre and Alum,	and a large assort-
Pepper and Alspice,	ment of CANDIES,
Scotch Barley,	Toys, Cordials, &c.
Race Ginger and Ground ditto,	
Young Hyson Tea,	
Loaf Sugar & Brown do.	

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Confectionaries, whether by wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line. Wholesale price of Candies, by 50 lbs. 30 cents per lb. Retail per lb. 40 cents.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1839. 73-6t

NEW

Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO

Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Piano Forte.

A NEW and elegant crotched Mahogany round cornered PIANO FORTE, finished with the French grand action, double pedals, metallic plate, of very superior tone and finish, and of warranted workmanship, with a stool. The choice of two, the same in all respects, can be had. They were selected by good judges this Fall in New York, and from celebrated Manufacturers, and will be sold low. Also, a second-hand English made Piano and Stool, for sale very low. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

November 19, 1839. 73-3m

BOOTS & SHOES.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT.

THE Subscriber has just received a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES, purchased by himself from the Manufactories in the cities of Philadelphia and New Haven, consisting in part of—

Gentlemen's Calf, Seal, Kip and thick Boots & Shoes,
Gentlemen's Calf, Morocco and Seal Walking and Dancing Pumps,
Gentlemen's Morocco and Seal Slippers,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Walking Shoes,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Slippers, (thick and thin soles,)
Ladies' colored Slippers,
Ladies' Seal, Morocco and Prunella Boots,
Misses' Leather and Prunella Boots and Shoes,
Boys' Calf, Kip and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
A large assortment of Men's and Women's common and coarse Boots and Shoes,
A large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO

Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf, Seal and Morocco Skins,
Binding and Lining Leather, Shoe Thread, Shoe Knives, Sparables, &c. &c.

All the above articles will be sold at Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash.

PELEG PEARCE,
Market Square.

October 22, 1839. 66tf

Davies' Mathematics,
DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Female Academy.

THE first session of the ROCKINGHAM FEMALE INSTITUTION, for the ensuing year, will commence on the second Monday in January next.

Boarders will be accommodated by families in the village, or by the Principal of the Institution. Persons desirous to obtain Board and Tuition for young Ladies, are requested to make early application.

November 15, 1839. 72tt

Mountain Butter.

JUST received from beyond the Blue Ridge, 2000 lbs. MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

For sale by C. J. ORRELL.

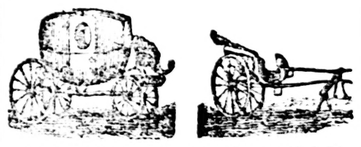
November 26, 1839. 73tf

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY. Those now on hand by different makers, and from the best manufacturers in New York, will be sold ten per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, of the same class and workmanship, in this market. Orders will be executed for Piano Fortes from any manufactory of this country, or Germany, and they will be furnished at the lowest New York prices, adding the expense of transportation. All instruments ordered or furnished through this agency are selected at New York, by approved Professors of Music, are opened after their arrival here, tried and approved by competent Pianists, before they are offered for sale, and are re-packed without additional charge, in the best manner for safe conveyance to any part of the country. All those furnished from manufacturers in this country, are warranted by the makers.

The extensive call for Piano Fortes, which has been made for two years past, through the music department of the Seminary, and the frequent imposition of inferior instruments often at extravagant prices, through the private interest or ignorance of the venders, has led to the establishment of this Agency. To meet the convenience of purchasers, arrangements have also been made to receive in payment good negotiable notes at four months, payable at the Cape Fear Bank. This arrangement often saves to the purchaser ten per cent. in the difference of exchange, besides all the risk of damages in the transportation, and the certainty of having an instrument delivered here, approved and in good order. Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1839. 74-tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

Carriages, Barouches and Buggies,

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKIES, (on a new plan,) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

December 2, 1839. 74-3w

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 1st of October 1839, two negro men, one belonging to each of the undersigned, named

SANDY and ALFRED.

SANDY is a black fellow about 6 feet high, 22 years of age, the right knee considerably knock-kneed, has a fore tooth out, down look, rather spare for one of his height. Among his clothes were a straw hat and brown homespun coat.

ALFRED is a bright mulatto, 18 years of age, 6 feet high, fine looking fellow, very straight, smiles when spoken to, and is apt to put his hand to his right ear when spoken to.

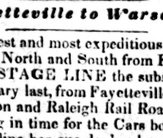
They were raised by the subscribers, and it is feared that they have been kidnapped or assisted away.

The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their delivery, or for their confinement in any Jail so that we may get them again, or a reasonable reward for any information that may lead to their recovery. A reward of $100 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict of their being harbored or assisted away.

ARCH'D McEACHERN,
JOHN GILCHRIST.

Randalsville P. O., Robeson county, N. C., } 74tf
November 27, 1839. }

NEW STAGE LINE,



From Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot.

THE cheapest and most expeditious and comfortable route North and South from Fayetteville, is THE NEW STAGE LINE the subscribers established in January last, from Fayetteville, intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road at Warsaw Depot, arriving in time for the Cars both North and South. This line has one day's advantage over any other line between Fayetteville and Augusta, Ga. Passengers only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and loss of one night's sleep, from Fayetteville (via Wilmington and Charleston) to Augusta, in forty hours.

Going North by this line, passengers will find less staging than on any other route now in operation; and in a few months, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road will be completed, and there will only be 49 miles staging from Fayetteville to New York.

Passengers by this line can have their choice at Weldon, N. C. to go by Washington City, or to Portsmouth and take the Bay Boats for Baltimore.

On this line the stages leave Fayetteville Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, for Warsaw Depot, leave Warsaw Depot for Fayetteville, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The subscribers having prepared themselves, passengers will find on the regular stage days, two stages, if necessary; and will run an EXTRA STAGE at all times when necessary. No pains will be spared to give the public satisfaction.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1839. 67-*tf*.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the resources of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Prince George Co., Va.

Nov. 16.

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-cow1Y

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

TURNER & HUGHES'
N. C. ALMANAC, FOR 1840,

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

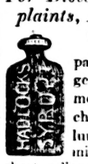
MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the PURGATIVE EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—Of R 21.000. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MEDICINE does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases. BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

PETERS'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y